THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

The Paris Press on Grant's Inaugural—The Irish Church Question—Spain Hunting for a King.

French Comments on the Inaugural.

From Le Constitutionnel, March 8.

The language employed indicates an honest, firm, and enlightened mind. We recognize in it the accents of a man penetrated with a feeling of his duties, and of the responsibility accompanying the high functions to which he has been raised by the popular suffrage. That honor, as he said, he had not solicited; it had been conferred on him by the spontaneous vote of the majority of electors in the United States. He has promised to insure a strict execution of the laws, even those on which he should have felt bound to set his veto, but which have nevertheless received the definitive consecration of the Congress. "I shall have a policy to recommend," said he, "but none to enforce against the will of the country." And he added these words, not devoid of a certain depth:—"I know no method so effectual to ensure the repeal of obnoxious laws as their stringent execution." The whole first portion of the address is a sort of implied condemnation of the conduct of his predecessor, Mr. Johnson, who could not be convicted of having acted contrary to the laws, but who had perhaps shown less adroitness than courage in his efforts to make his personal views prevail against the resistance of Congress. In the second portion of his speech, General Grant insisted strongly, as will be seen, on the obligations contracted by the United States with their creditors, and on the honest execution of their engagement for the payment of the public debt. Nevertheless, the phrase, "Prostrate commerce must be rebuilt and industry encouraged," may give reason to fear lest the new President may be a partisan of the system of prohibitions and high tariffs, which mode is assuredly not the best for encouraging trade. As to what concerns the foreign policy of the States, the General has made declarations which cannot but be applauded. They are summed up in the words, "I would respect the rights of all nations, and demand equal respect for our own." Such, in fact, is the maxim which nations ought to observe in their reciprocal intercourse.

From Le Siecle, March 8.

The language of the General is not addressed solely to the American people, as it goes much further, crossing the Atlantic, becoming for those of us who have not lost our memories the object of very painful comparisons. The principal question touched on by the new President is that of the public debt. In the United States people do not think, as in France, that indefinite burdens can be cast on the future, and that the grandeur of nations is in direct ratio to the magnitude of their budgets. "A great debt has been contracted," said the General; "it must be liquidated." And he added that, "to protect the national honor, every dollar of the Government indebtedness should be paid in gold." In order to arrive at this gigantic reimbursement of a sum which, on the 1st instant, was not less than $2,669,000,000, Mr. Grant asks for no exceptional measures; he thinks that a strict economy and a careful collection of the revenues of the Republic would suffice. This is the way finances are administered in a free country.

The Property of the Irish Church.

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a question by Sir S. Northcote, on March 8, repeated his calculations as to the property of the Irish Church in a somewhat more precise and detailed form than when he introduced his bill. His figures are as follows:—

Assets.		*Charges.*	
Tithe-rent charges	£9,600,000	Life interests of incumbents of all ranks	£4,900,000
Leased lands and perpetuity rents	4,600,000	Curates	800,000
Glebe and other lands let out for short terms	1,500,000	Lay compensations	600,000
Lands in occupation of ecclesiastics	750,000	Advowsons	300,000
Miscel's funds	700,000	Private endowments	500,000
	£16,600,000	Building charges on glebe houses	250,000
	8,650,000	Presbyterian and Roman Catholic compensations	1,100,000
Total	£7,950,000	Expense of Commission (£20,000 a year)	200,000
		Total	£8,650,000

Believing, however, that on the whole "the results will come out rather better than worse," Mr. Gladstone fixes £7,500,000 as the probable surplus.

A Limerick Meeting Cheers for President Grant.

On Sunday, March 7, one of the largest meetings ever held in Limerick was presided over by the Mayor, to make arrangements for a collection at all the Roman Catholic chapels on St. Patrick's Day, for the families of the Fenian prisoners. After passing resolutions the meeting broke up with cheers for a republic, for President Grant, and Stephens.

Reception of the Liberated Fenian Prisoners in Cork.

Under date of March 9, the Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* writes:—The release of the Fenian prisoners has afforded great delight to the population of Cork. On Saturday night crowds of persons, numbering some thousands, paraded the streets with bands, awaiting the arrival of boats and trains, in the hope of seeing the liberated captives, especially "Captain" Mackay, who is their idol. They serenaded the families of the prisoners and the Mayor, who arrived by the 2 A. M. train, and, failing to meet the captain as each train came, they returned for the 2 P. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Dublin with persistent enthusiasm. They clambered on the walls, the tops of the carriages, and even the roof of the terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway, ran wildly along the line in spire of every effort to restrain them, and stood in eager crowds upon the rails unconscious or reckless of danger in their desire to catch the first glimpse of him. Mrs. Mackay was among them, and felt more bitterly the disappointment they expressed when they found her husband was not among the passengers. Barry, O'Sullivan, and Colgan, who arrived by steamer, received a hearty welcome.

The Spanish Throne.

In a stormy sitting of the Constituent Assembly, on March 9, a prelude to the election of a king, the Republicans asked by what right the Duke of Montpensier is still Captain-General of Spain. A title given for family considerations, and not for military achievements, should cease with the fallen dynasty. The Duke of Montpensier should be neither marshal nor king. Prim answered that the Duke of Montpensier's position was made by the late dynasty, by which he was banished, and the Provisional Government was unauthorized to interfere with it. Topete said he would rather have Montpensier than a republic. The Republicans charge the Government with a design to smuggle in Montpensier. Serrano defended the Government with great ability, and said Topete's declaration was only his personal opinion. Prim and Serrano were silent on the subject of Montpensier as the candidate of the Government, but they recognized the sovereignty of the Cortes, and would accept either a monarchy or a republic; but declared that the Republicans had no right to force their views on the Cortes. Montpensier's chances have bettered to day. Serrano's speech was loudly applauded.

HAYTI.

Annexation to the United States Proposed by the Insurgents.

Late numbers of the *Moniteur*, the official organ of the Haytien republic, contain some strange disclosures on the subject of annexation to the United States.

On the 12th of January last, the *Independance d'Haïe*, a paper which supports the present rebellion against the Government of President Salnave, and which is published at Jacmel, a town on the south coast held by the rebels, spoke thus of President Johnson's last message to Congress:—"We have read, in spite of its great length, the message of President Johnson to the American Congress at the opening of the session. That document is altogether so interesting that but for the pressure upon our space it should appear in full in our columns.

"We confine ourselves, therefore, to reproducing that part of the message which relates to our country. Let President Johnson and all those who think with him know, however, that the Haytien is prepared to bury himself under the ruins of his country rather than lose his nationality. There are but two men bearing the name of Haytien who dream or who labor to annex Hayti to a foreign power. These are Salnave and Baez."

A few weeks after this had appeared, the text of a decree passed by the Council of State of the Provisional Government, formed by the Southern insurgents sitting at Aux-Cayes, fell into the hands of President Salnave, and has just been published in the *Moniteur*. The following is a translation of the decree:—

Liberty—Equality.—Southern State of Hayti—Council of State.—In view of the extraordinary events which have thrown the country into a state of utter confusion, and the unparalleled acts committed by President Salnave, whom the country had selected as its Chief, the Council of State, now assembled, resolves as follows:—

Seeing that, according to the notification made by the Government, under date of the 7th of October last, to foreign powers, the State of the South was legally constituted, and that nine months of incessant struggles for liberty renders it a solemn duty for the Government to employ every possible means for maintaining itself and saving society from imminent peril:—

In the name of the people of which it is the representative, and in the name of humanity and the public safety, it is decreed:—

Article 1. The State of the South solemnly proclaims that it places itself under the protectorate of the United States of America as its natural ally.

Article 2. Until the above-named power shall have transmitted its acceptance, its Consuls are solicited to take proper measures for arresting the depredations of General Salnave, and for protecting the interests of their nationality.

Article 3. The State of the South promises and engages itself to employ its good offices with the Government of the North and Actibonite to induce them to place under the Protectorate the other parts of the territory occupied by the revolution.

Article 4. The present decree shall be promptly carried out by the Executive power.

Made at the National House of the Council of State, at Cayes, 15th of January, 1869, in the 66th year of Independence; Dupont, Jr., Vice-President; T. Chalvire, M. Arnoux, Secretaries: Manuel J. Zele, L. Vaval, R. V. Herne, Seveille, Sageroy, members.

The President of the Southern State orders that the present decree be duly sealed with the State seal, and executed with all diligence by the Secretaries of State. DOMINGUE.

In publishing this decree, the *Moniteur* expresses astonishment and indignation that the men who had been accusing Salnave of having alienated Cape St. Nicholas, and of having contracted engagements with the American Government looking to the annexation of Hayti eventually to the United States, should have taken such a step as the above decree reveals; but it adds, "The American Government, which lives in good relations of amity with the Government of the Republic, properly informed upon the real sentiments of our nation, will repel with scorn this culpable overture." The *Moniteur* insinuates that similar overtures have been made to the Governments of France and England, but no positive proof of this has yet been obtained.

VENEZUELA.

The Settlement of American Claims.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs will report in favor of demanding of Venezuela a compliance with the terms of the treaty for the settlement of the claims of American citizens, according to the Convention of April, 1866. The amount of the claims presented to the commission for adjudication was four millions, eight hundred thousand dollars. The amount of awards by this commission was one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which was to be paid to the United States in ten equal instalments. The first instalment is due, and Venezuela has not paid it, but has accredited a special agent to this country, with instructions to ignore the whole amount of the awards. Correspondence between Mr. Seward and the Venezuelan agent on this subject was sent to the Senate a few days since.

Although the fact has not publicly transpired as to the position taken by our Government, it is understood that Mr. Seward gave Venezuela to understand that she will not be allowed to set aside the treaty, but will be expected to comply with its provisions in the matter of payments. There is also a proposition before the committee making provision for the payment of these awards by our Government, which, by terms of treaty, is made the creditor of Venezuela.

The argument of those who seek this arrangement is that the award having been made in coin, and drawing 5 per cent. interest until the whole instalments are paid, the United States, by assuming to pay, would make about four hundred thousand dollars, taking into account the difference between greenbacks and gold and the interest, and they add that our Government can force the collection, while our citizens cannot.—*Ledger.*

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Three Men Instantly Killed in Titusville and Another Fatally Injured.

A fatal accident took place in Church Run yesterday, resulting in the instant death of A. D. Griffin, W. H. Todd, and William Bills, and the fatal injury of Colonel P. Davidson. The accident occurred about 4½ o'clock, at the office of Colonel Davidson, on the territory leased by him on Church Run, about one mile from the city. The parties were engaged in preparing a torpedo for one of the wells. While Griffin, Todd, and Bliss were standing about the torpedo, pushing down the charge, Colonel Davidson was about walking towards the door. It is thought that the charge contained about seven pounds of fulminating powder (Colonel Davidson's invention), while about twenty additional pounds were lying near. The explosion resulted from percussion, and the shock was perceptibly felt all over the city. The building was, of course, blown into fragments, and its inmates, with the exception of Colonel Davidson, were instantly killed. Their clothing was almost entirely stripped from their bodies, which were shockingly lacerated in every part. A crowd of men was speedily gathered from the vicinity. Colonel Davidson was found to be conscious, but utterly helpless, and experiencing the intensest pain. His right thigh was severed to the bone, as though laid open by an axe, and his chest, back, arms, and head were covered with ghastly burns, his face burned to a crisp, and the sight of one eye destroyed. His first inquiries were concerning the fate of his companions, whom he feared were more severely hurt, and desired that they should be attended to. A litter was constructed, upon which as speedily as possible he was borne to the Bush House and placed under medical attendance. The remains of Griffin, Todd, and Bills were conveyed to the city, and placed in charge of the acting Coroner, Justice Strouse, and an inquest was in progress last evening.—*Titusville (Pa.) Herald, March 19.*

SECOND EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Important News from the National Capital—The Haytien Revolution—Important Advices from Admiral Hoff.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs in Hayti—Advices from Admiral Hoff.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

Despatches received from Admiral Hoff at the Navy Department to day give some account of affairs in Hayti. It appears that on February 10 Salnave appeared before the town of Aux Cayes and announced his determination to bombard it at once. This gave rise to great excitement among the inhabitants, many of whom appealed to the United States naval commanders to protect them. Commander Abbott, of the Yantic, had an interview with Salnave, when the latter expressed his willingness to allow all neutrals to depart before commencing hostilities. A large number of refugees fled to the United States ships.

Domingue, leader of the opposition forces, gave notice of his intention to defend the town to the last, and refused all terms of capitulation. Domingue stated to the United States naval authorities that he had written to Secretary Seward offering to annex to the United States that part of the island under his control, and requested the United States Minister to use the power of the United States to prevent Salnave from bombarding the town until Mr. Seward's reply was received.

This request was refused. Several Americans who took refuge on board the Yantic were conveyed to sea thirty miles, to be out of danger. But at the last accounts Salnave had not bombarded the town of Aux Cayes.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Mr. D. J. Cochran, for many years connected with the dry goods trade in your city, is an applicant for the position of Appraiser in the Philadelphia Custom House, having the support of the commercial and mercantile community, to which he is favorably known. In the judgment of his supporters, he will make an excellent officer.

Despatch to Associated Press.

Emigrants to Virginia.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—It appears from the Richmond *Whig* of to day that several Austrians will arrive next week to settle a few miles below Richmond. A large influx of Englishmen will arrive at Norfolk in April, and arrangements have been made for an extensive importation of Germans. Letters have been received from the Netherlands, Russia, and other European States, showing that there will soon be a large emigration to Virginia. Northern men are also prospecting for settlements. All the clerical force at army headquarters in Richmond was engaged on Saturday in preparing new appointments for the State, the time having arrived when under the law all parties who cannot take the test oath are to be removed from office.

Affairs in Richmond.

Among the appointments for the city of Richmond is Colonel Egbert, Chief of Police. It is noted as a curious fact throughout the length and breadth of Virginia, with few and rare exceptions, that no marriage can be solemnized because of the removal of clerks.

Further Details of the Condition of Things in Hayti.

Rear-Admiral Hoff forwards voluminous reports from Commander Abbott, of the Yantic, of the progress of the revolution in Hayti. Commander Abbott reports, under date of February 10, that the Yantic left Port-au-Prince on the 2d of that month for Aux Cayes, finding there, on arrival, the British war steamer Jason and a few foreign merchant vessels. The town was besieged by Salnave's land forces, the inhabitants being in considerable excitement and alarm.

Dominque remained at Aux Cayes, determined on making a vigorous resistance. On February 4 the Haytien flag-ship, with Salnave on board, came into the harbor and anchored, and on the next day Salnave sent through the Yantic notices to the different foreign consuls and the inhabitants of Aux Cayes announcing his determination to attack the town at 3:30 A. M. the next day unless surrendered before.

When the town was first invested by Salnave's troops, a number of persons, principally non-combatants, sought and obtained refuge on merchant vessels in the harbor, and when Salnave's announcement was made the number greatly increased.

The foreign consulates were also overcrowded with refugees. On the evening of the 4th, Domingue, Secretary of State, requested an asylum on board the Yantic, which was refused; but he was sent on board a Norwegian barque. On the afternoon of February 6, presuming that the bombardment would take place, the merchant vessels, with the assistance of the Jason and Yantic, removed from the anchorage to a safer part of the bay.

The threatened bombardment did not take place, however, and had not commenced when the Yantic sailed on February 8. The President and Admiral were unwilling to begin the attack until the arrival of the Salnave, which was hourly expected. An interview was had by our officers with Salnave in regard to the protection of American interests and the disposition of refugees. The President was willing to do all he could to protect neutral interests, and would allow the refugees, who were crowding the merchant vessels in such a manner as to seriously endanger life, either to go to Acquin, the nearest place under Salnave's authority, or to return on shore, and a majority chose the latter. Our Minister also had an interview with the rebel chief Domingue and his Cabinet, but no pacific arrangement could be made with them, as they appeared determined to defend the town as long as possible.

Domingue said he had written to Mr. Seward, offering to annex to the United States that part of the island under his control, and requested the Minister to use the power of the United States to prevent Salnave from bombarding the town until Mr. Seward's reply was received. This was, of course, decidedly refused. On the morning of February 6 our Minister, the captain of the island, and Commander Abbott had an interview with Ramo, Domingue's prime pal adviser and Secretary of the Interior, and acquainted him with the offer made by the Captain of the Jason to convey Dominigue, his cabinet and principal officers, thirty miles in the direction of Jamaica. This offer was made from motives of humanity, with Salnave's consent, but was declined. Aux Cayes is defended on the seaside by three or four batteries, each mounting one or two guns.

Commander Abbott was informed at Aux Cayes by the Haytien Admiral that the Mount Vernon was reported to have arrived out at St. Marks for the use of the rebels. The above reports include a copy of a memorandum of military executions made by the rebel authorities at Aux Cayes, signed by parties who are certified to by James D. Long, United States Consul, as being worthy of full faith and credit.

The details recount many acts of barbarity. The signers state, among other matters, that when the men engaged in the revolution desert, their wives are imprisoned, and in many instances shot.

A late report from the Yantic, dated February 26 states that Cape Haytien is surrounded by Rebels, and the inhabitants appear to be destitute. On the 20th the Haytien war steamer Salnave entered the harbor at Gonaives, and that evening the rebels attacked the town, but were repulsed.

The Mount Vernon was at anchor at St. Marks, that being in possession of the rebels, but nothing about her indicated that she was other than a lawful merchant vessel. While at Aux Cayes the American Minister visited the Jason, and on leaving was saluted with fifteen guns, which was returned by the Yantic.

Naval Orders.

Captain Egbert Thompson has been ordered to the naval station at Mound City, Illinois. Commander James P. Foster is relieved from that station, and is waiting orders. Chief Engineer Andrew Lawton has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Chief Engineer Eibridge Lawton is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard. Second Assistant Engineers O. A. Allison and George A. Hall are ordered to the Kansas. Second Assistant Engineers E. Wells and A. J. Kenyon are ordered to the Quinnebaug. Second Assistants H. D. Potts and J. G. Brown have been ordered to the Unadilla, and R. T. Bennett to the Aroostook. First Assistant C. Andrade and Second Assistant E. Cheney to the Maumee.

FROM DELAWARE.

Proceedings of the Wilmington Conference of the M. E. Church.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, DEL., March 22.—The Wilmington Conference reassembled this morning at 8 o'clock. The examining committees for the next year were presented and adopted.

First Year—A. Cookman, W. B. Gregg, J. W. Weston, L. Dobson, E. P. Aidred.

Second Year—H. Colclazer, J. L. Loft, John Allen, J. W. Hammersley, J. L. Thompkinson, H. H. Bodine.

Third Year—Jos. Cook, John France, J. O. Sypherd, T. B. Killiam, W. B. Walton, W. O'Neill.

Fourth Year—L. C. Matlack, B. F. Price, E. G. Irwin, W. E. England, H. S. Thompson, D. R. Thomas.

Candidates for admission on trial—J. H. Leightbourn, W. F. Talbot, J. W. Pierson, T. S. Williams.

To examine local preachers for Deacons' orders—W. Merrill, Thomas L. Poulson, J. E. Bryan.

Local deacons for Elders' orders—George A. Phoebus, J. T. Van Burkalow.

To preach Missionary Sermons—A. Rittenhouse, G. B. Quigg, alternate.

In the examination of character several cases had been laid over which were now considered. Rev. C. W. McKeenan continued on trial, and George Barton continued as supernumerary.

The report of the Committee on Education was laid on the table for revision at their own request.

The collection was taken immediately after the missionary sermon this morning for the expenses of the Conference session.

Thanks were tendered to J. W. Talley, Esq., of the Board of Education, for an invitation to visit public school No. 4. It was resolved to meet in this church at 3 o'clock this afternoon and in a body proceed to the school designated.

The Committee on Fraternal Greeting to the Philadelphia Conference asked to be excused for want of time.

The consent of the bishop was requested for the publication of his sermon yesterday morning at the ordination of deacons, and the secretaries were authorized to have it published.

The report of the Committee on Education, as revised, was adopted.

The moneys in the hands of the Financial Committee were ordered to be handed to the proper authorities.

The Tract Committee's report was adopted.

The Conference suspended business to listen to the missionary sermon by Rev. George A. Phoebus.

The collection taken for the expenses of the Conference amounted to $45 52.

The committee to nominate officers of the Missionary Society reported the following:—President, Hon. D. M. Bates; Vice-Presidents, James Riddle, Rev. W. Kenney; Secretary, Alfred Cookman; Treasurer, George W. Sparks; Managers—Ministers—T. J. Quigley, V. Smith, T. C. Matlack, B. F. Price; J. B. Merritt, J. H. Leightbourn, Samuel Gracey, A. W. Milby: Laymen, J. Taylor Ganse, James Riddle, Chas. Moore, H. Pickels, Stephen Postles, G. W. Sparks, C. H. B. Day, D. M. Bates, W. Bright, and W. J. Jones.

The Board of Stewards presented their report, which was adopted, and the amount appropriated was distributed to claimants. The amount raised was $2947 23. Adjourned.

FROM THE WEST.

The Pacific Railroad Commissioners—Severe Snow Storms.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, March 22.—General Warren and other members of the Special Commission who have been examining the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, are expected to return here this week. They proceed to Washington and there make a report.

A very severe snow storm has been raging at Salt Lake and west of that point during the past few days.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 22—A. M. — Consols, 93¼ for money, and 93¼ for account. United States 5-20s, 83¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 24¼; Illinois Central, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 31¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—A. M.—Cotton opens quiet at 12d. for middling uplands and 12¼d. for middling Orleans. The sales of to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Petroleum easier at 1s. 8d. for refined.

LONDON, March 22—A. M.—Tallow opens steady at 47s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 22—P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 83¾. Stocks quiet: Erie, 24.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady. The sales will reach 10,000 bales. Provisions firm; naval stores dull.

HAVRE, March 22.—Cotton opens quiet and unchanged.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	154⅝	West. Union Tel.	38
Ph. and Read. R.	91⅛	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	105¾
Mich. Southern	95¾	Mil. & St. Paul com.	69
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	86¼	Mil. & St. Paul prf	78¼
Chi. and N. W. com	83⅝	Adams Express	57½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	91⅝	Wells, Fargo Exp.	30⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	127⅜	Tenn. 6s, new	64⅞
Pitts. & F. W.	119¼	Gold	131¼
Pacific Mail S. Co.	85¼	Market unsettled.	

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Cotton quiet and steady nominally at 28c. Flour active and unchanged; Howard street superfine, $5 75@6 50; do. extra, $6 75@8 75; do. family, $9 50@10 50; City Mills superfine, $5 75@6 50; do. extra, $7@8 50; do. family, $9 75@12; western superfine $5 50@6; do. extra, $6 50@8 25, do. family, $9@10. Wheat dull; sales of prime Maryland red at $2 10. Corn dull; white 80@81c; yellow 80@81c. Oats dull at 65@70c. Rye dull at $1 40@1 48. Mess Pork quiet at $32 50@33. Bacon firm; ribbed sides 17c; clear do 18c; shoulders 15c; hams 20@21c. Lard quiet at 20c. Whisky dull at 94@95c.

NEW YORK, March 22—Stocks excited. Gold, 131¼. Exchange, 108½; 5-20s, 1862 118½; do, 1864, 114½; do, 1865, 116¼; new, 113; 1867, 113⅝; 10-40s, 105⅜; Virginia 6s, 86; Missouri 6s, 89; Canton Co., 52; Cumberland preferred 37¾; New York Central, 155½; Reading, 97; Hudson River, 127½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 96; Illinois Central, 127; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86; Cleveland and Toledo, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 127¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 115; Erie, 65¼.

TRAGEDY IN NEWARK.

A Young Man Murders his Intended Wife and Shoots Himself.

A melancholy tragedy took place in West street, Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon, in which a young lady was shot and fatally injured by her lover, who immediately paid the penalty of his crime by taking his own life. The names of the two persons were Frederick Knittall and Augusta Becker, each nineteen years of age, and having been, for more than a year preceding, engaged to be married. Miss Becker resided with her parents, in whose house the tragedy occurred, and she had at brief intervals during the past year received visits from Knittall, the greatest possible friendship having been maintained between them, so far as was known by her relatives, until within two or three weeks, when, it is said, a degree of coldness was observed in their intercourse with each other, which produced a feeling of jealousy on the part of Knittall, which he revealed in conversations with his acquaintances, and exhibited in a noticeable degree when he met Miss Becker. At about two o'clock yesterday afternoon he called at her house, and sat with her in the front parlor, while Mrs. Becker and another daughter occupied a back room. Soon after five o'clock the report of a pistol was heard, and Mrs. Becker, hastening to the parlor, from which the sound proceeded, saw Knittall flying through the hall towards the rear door, hatless and deathly pale, carrying a revolver in his hand. Upon the floor of the parlor Miss Becker lay motionless, her face and clothing covered with her blood. A ball had passed through her head, entering upon the left side above the ear, and coming out on the other side near the eye. Another report, following soon after the flight of Knittall, was heard coming from the rear of the house, and he was seen lying utterly motionless and dead near the door, with the weapon lying near him. The reports having been heard by many of the immediate neighbors, an excited crowd flocked around the house and filled the yard, viewing the body of the suicide, and speculating upon the causes which had led to his unhappy state of mind. Information was sent to the Police Station, and Detective Smith, accompanied by Officer Mack, was directed to visit the place and take possession of the premises. Miss Becker was found to be still breathing faintly, and she was placed under the care of Dr. Schibach, the county physician. At 9 o'clock last evening she was still living, but was not expected to survive many hours. The family of Miss Becker are persons of considerable wealth and respectability, and the melancholy affair occasions a great deal of excitement and sympathy. The young man Knittall also possessed a good reputation among his acquaintances, having been known as a person of sober and temperate habits. He lived at the house of Mrs. Knight, in Market street, and was employed in the upholstering establishment of Joseph Lang, in Broad street.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

George S. Twitchell, Jr.—Another Effort in his Behalf.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Williams.—This morning, before the arguments of the regular cases were begun, William Wheeler Hubble, Esq., appeared before the court and said he wished to apply for a rehearing in the matter of a motion for a writ of error in the case of George S. Twitchell, Jr., which reapplication he said was based upon the Constitution of the United States.

The Chief Justice told him that the case had already been examined by this Court with interest, anxiety, and care, and had been passed upon. But Mr. Hubble said the papers he now presented contained new reasons which the Court had never considered, and he thought that if this was refused a great and irreparable injustice would be done. In answer to a question by the Chief Justice, Mr. Hubble said the sentence of death was passed upon the 30th of January; but the former motion had been made within the allotted time and this was but a repetition, as it were, of that, and therefore he thought it was not too late.

The Chief Justice consented to take the papers, and give the matter the Court's attention.

The papers were the record of the trial, a manuscript recital of the assignment of error, and a printed book containing Mr. Hubble's argument, which was to show that the verdict of guilty were contrary to the evidence.

Speaking of himself in this book, Mr. Hubble says that he is "a member of the bar, and has been engaged for many years in professional and scientific pursuits, and is accustomed to the examination of physical principles, particularly when involved in suits."

The chief authority for this proceeding consisted of the fifth and sixth articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, "which," says the argument, "provide that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, and be confronted by the witnesses against him."

These requirements, it is contended, were not fulfilled at the trial, and therefore the Governor could not rightfully sign the death-warrant for Twitchell's execution, because the judgment of the Court was not, for these reasons, by due process of law.

The matter is now with the Court.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Brewster.—A session of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of homicide cases was opened this morning, but the several cases that were proposed to be taken up being found unprepared by the defense, they were continued until Monday next.

In the case of Patrick Reagan, charged with killing James Thompson, a motion to quash the indictment was argued on the ground that when first sent to the Grand Jury and by them ignored, and, after the intervention of a new term of the Court and the session of a new Grand Jury, it was sent before another inquest, and returned a true bill. Held under advisement.

The usual Quarter Sessions business will be resumed to-morrow.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, March 22, 1869.

The tone of the Money market to-day was firm and steady, with a slight tendency to stringency among the banks, though no scarcity was felt on the street. This feature naturally leads business men to anticipate a pressure for money as the first of April draws nearer, which may exceed the supply. The natural result is a prudent effort on the part of borrowers to negotiate time loans which may cover the period of possible stringency.

The 1st of April is the season when annual settlements of accounts are made throughout the country, when mortgages and notes fall due, and new projects are formed. The demand for capital thus created is very great, and invariably absorbs all the idle funds in the market, and makes it rule close and firm.

This is the condition to-day, and hence, though the rates are without quotable change, they show increased firmness. Call loans on Government bonds were made at 6@7 per cent., the latter figure being freely offered by needy borrowers, and at 7@8 per cent. on other collaterals.

Government bonds are dull and weak. The gold premium is subject to great fluctuations. At 12 M. to-day it stood at 131.

The Stock market was dull and depressed. State loans were neglected. City loans sold to a limited extent at 101 for the new certificates and 98 for the old.

Government bonds closed at the following prices:—Coupon, 1881, 116¾a116¾; 5-20 Coupon, 1862, 118¾a118¾; 5-20 Coupon, 1864, 114¾a114¾; 5-20 Coupon, 1865, 116¼a116¼; 5-20 Coupon, 1865, January and July, 113¾a113¾; do. do., 1867, 113¾a113⅔; 10-40 Coupon, 1864a105¾.

In Railroad shares there was but little movement. Reading Railroad sold at 45¾@45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 25½; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55½.

Canal stocks were without quotable change. Lehigh Navigation changed hands at 29¾@30, chiefly at the latter rate; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 17; 66 was bid for Morris preferred.

Bank shares were quiet but steady. 231 was bid for North America; 160 for Philadelphia; 31 for Mechanics'; 119 for Kensington; 58 for Girard; 73½ for City, and 69 for Corn Exchange.

Nothing was done in Passenger Railway stocks. The last sales were at 38 for Green and Coates, and 12 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s, 1 series....106¾
$2000 City 6s, New....101
$2000 N P R 6s....89
$1000 do....89
$4500 5-20s '65 cp. Jy. c....113½
16 sh Leh Val....55½
100 sh Leh N....860wn....29⅜
200 do....30
100 do....b6....30
100 do....30
100 do....30

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh 6s, G. l....90½
$500 do....91
$1000 Pa 6s, 2 ser, 2d....105
$2000 Leh V reg 6s....95½
$2000 Read 6s, '44-80....90
92 sh Penna R....18....57⅝
14 do....c....57⅞
100 sh Sch N Pf....17
100 do....17

SECOND BOARD.

$100 00 City 6s, Old....98
$100 do....98
$300 City 6s, New....101
$6400 do....18....100⅞
$1000 N Pa 7s....91
$2000 Bel Del 2 m 8s....88
$5000 Leh RR 1s....66
$4000 do....5....56

$100 Pa 6s, 2 ser....105
$1000 Leh 6s, gold l....9-32
2 sh C & Am....120½
15 sh Penn Nat Bk....58⅝
2 sh Penna R....57½
100 sh Sch N Pf....17
100 do....b30....17

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 116¼@116¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 118¾@118¾; do., 1864, 114¼@114¾; do., 1865, 116¼@116¼; do. July, 1865, 113¾@113¾; do. July, 1867, 113¾@113¾; do. 1868, 113¾@113¾; 5s, 10-40s, 105¾@105¾; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 103¾@103¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 130¾@131¼; Silver, 125@126¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@116¾; 5-20s of 1862, 118¼@118¾; 5-20s, 1864, 114¼@114¾; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 116¼@116¾; July, 1865, 113¼@113¾; do., 1867, 113¼@113¾; do. 1868, 113¼@113¾; 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Gold, 131¼. Union Pacific bonds, 103¼@103¾.

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M.	131¼	11·08	A. M.	131
10·07	"	131¼	11·40	"	131¼
10·15	"	131¼	11 45	"	131
10·21	"	131¼	11·55	"	131¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 22.—The Flour market is quiet but steady. There is no inquiry except from the home consumers, who purchased 1000 barrels, including superfine at $5 25@5·50; extras at $6@6 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6 50@7·25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $7@9·25; and fancy brands at $9·50@12, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7·25@7 75 ₰ barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is less activity in the Wheat market, but prices are well sustained; sales of 1200 bushels red at $1·60@1·65 and 500 bushels Indiana amber at $1·70. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at $1 53@1 55. Corn is quiet and rather weak; sales of 2500 bushels yellow at 86@88c. Oats are selling at 73@75c. for Western and 60@68c. for Pennsylvania. 7000 bushels Barley sold on private terms, and 600 bushels New York Barley Malt at $2·15.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $56 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is active, and 1000 bushels sold at $9·87½@10 25. Timothy ranges from $3·35@3 62½, and Flaxseed from $2·65@2 70.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 22.—The offerings of beef cattle to-day were not large, only reaching 1600 head, but they were in excess of the demand. There was considerable firmness on the part of holders of choice lots, which were in good supply, but operations were somewhat restricted. We quote choice at 10@10½c.; prime at 9@9½c; and common to good at 6@8½c. ₰ lb. gross. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
50. A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster county, 9@10, gross.
25. Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 8@9, gross
132. P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@9¼, gross.
85. P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8@10, gross.
78. James S. Kirk, Chester co., 8@10, gross.
51. B. F. McFillen, Chester co., 9@10, gr.
110. James McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@9¼, gr.
50. E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 9@9¾, gr.
146 Martin, Fuller & Co., Pa., 9@10¼, gr.
110. Mooney & Smith, Lancaster co., 7@10¾, gr.
65. T. Mooney, & Bro., Lancaster co., 6@9½, gr.
33. H. Chain, Lancaster co., 8@9¾, gr.
86. J. & L. Frank, Western, 8@9¼, gr.
100. Frank & Schomberg, Western, 8¼@9¼, gr.
102. Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 8¼@9¼, gr.
20. M. Dryfoos & Co., Penna., 6½@7½, gr.
50. Elkin & Co., Penna., 7@8.
27. J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 9@10¼, gr.
15. D. Branson, Chester co., 7@9¾, gr.
46. Kimble & Wallace, Chester co., 8@10, gr.
23. John McArdle, Western, 7½@9½, gr.
40. J. Seldomridge, Western, 9¾@10¾, gr.

Cows and Calves met a steady inquiry, and 150 head changed hands at $40@75, and springers at $35@60.

In Sheep there was considerable movement at very full figures;

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Ocean Telegraph Cables and Telegraph Monopolies.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The subterfuges, false pretenses, and scheming of the telegraph monopolists, and of those members of Congress who are their tools, to favor and protect existing monopolies are astounding. We talk of Treasury rings, railroad rings, and other rings, but this telegraph monopoly ring beats them all in cunning management and in contempt for public opinion or the public welfare. Its power, too, seems to be equal to its impudence, for it has got a firm grip on the Senate of the United States, and its chief advocate is Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts. Under the pretext of legislating to facilitate ocean telegraph enterprise, measures are insidiously introduced to prevent that, to defeat projects already inaugurated and ready to be carried out, and to perpetuate the existing monopoly. That was the whole scope and intent of the resolutions offered some time ago declaring that no cable should be landed on the shores of the United States without the consent of Congress, and that the Newfoundland and London Company should have permission to land a cable; and it is the same now under similar propositions to authorize the London and Newfoundland and the American and Atlantic Telegraph Companies to land cables. It is all a trick of the British monepolists and those Americans who have sold themselves to the British telegraph line and British interests. The object is to prevent the French cable being laid, or any other. The monopolists pretend to facilitate telegraphic communication when companies with no means or chance of doing anything start a project, but as soon as a company like the Franco-American goes earnestly to work, manufactures a cable and puts it on board ready to be laid, these monopolists and their agents in Congress throw every obstacle possible in the way. The conduct of the members of Congress who are thus working against their own country, the welfare of the American people, and the progress of the age is simply infamous.

Why should not telegraph cables be laid anywhere on our shores? Why should not any company, American, French, German, Spanish, or English, land a cable wherever it chooses, from Maine to Florida? Yes, one, two, five, or twenty, if companies have the means and enterprise. The more cables the better. By the largest competition the people, the press, and the Government would have telegraphic communication cheapened, and the dangerous monopoly which is now confined to British territory, and which can be used in the interests of a ring of speculators to influence the markets, would be destroyed. It would be just as reasonable for Congress to say what foreign newspapers or books should be landed in the United States as what telegraphs shall. It would be no more narrow-minded, illiberal, or absurd to limit emigration or trade than to limit the transmission of ideas or the means of communicating them. One would think from the course of Mr. Sumner and those who are acting with him that we have gone back to the dark ages, when blind rulers and bigoted priests shut out the light of intelligence. If any one thinks we are too severe in these remarks, we call attention to the fact that when Mr. Stockton offered an amendment in the Senate to one of the telegraph cable resolutions to which we referred, for permitting any and all companies to land their cables on the same terms as those proposed to be given to the London and Newfoundland Company, the amendment was bitterly opposed by the Sumner ring. Yet could anything be more fair and reasonable or more for the interests of the public than Mr. Stockton's broad and liberal proposition?

There is not an ocean telegraph enterprise started in this country that does not meet with hostility from the British cable company and its allies. Among its allies, too, we regret to say, are Americans. The opposition is not always open, but is made generally in disguise and under the pretext of being favorable. The existing Atlantic Cable Company is British throughout, and looks only to British interests. Its object is to make the most gigantic monopoly ever known, embracing telegraph companies and lines to operate from the eastern shore of America to Great Britain, and from thence across Europe, the Mediterranean, Egypt, or Persia, to India and China. It is earnestly at work now on this stupendous project, and with the aid, too, of some Americans. It is secretly hostile to the Pacific and Asiatic telegraph project now before Congress, and to the East India Telegraph Company, which is entirely American, and which proposes to lay cables along the coast of China, and to connect that empire with the western shores of this continent by means of cables across the Pacific. It is using its enormous capital and influence to prevent American telegraph communication to Asia by way of the Pacific, and to turn all the advantages of this great agent of civilization and commerce in the other direction, by way of India and across the continents of Asia and Europe.

British capitalists and statesmen are farseeing, and they know that in the future the telegraph will do more than fleets or treaties in giving direction to and controlling the commerce of the world. They fear the rivalry of America and the advantages it possesses with regard to China and other parts of Asia from geographical position. Hence the efforts to centre all communication from America on British soil, and to keep this country as much isolated as possible from China and Asia generally on the side of the Pacific. They will, if possible, prevent New York and San Francisco from becoming the centres of commerce of the world, and will do everything to hold London as the centre. Our short-sighted statesmen, or rather we should say our stupid Congressmen, are playing into the hands of the British and helping them to carry out their vast projects by favoring the Atlantic cable monopoly, and by throwing cold water on the enterprises of other foreigners and those of our own citizens. In the name of common sense, and for the interests of our own country, let us have no more narrow-minded action about this ocean telegraph business, but let the liberal proposition of Mr. Stockton, to permit any and all companies to land cables on the shores of the United States, be adopted at once.

The Irish Church Bill and the Tory Opposition.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Gladstone's bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church came up for the second reading on Thursday night, and in accordance with the customary procedure of the House of Commons, the Opposition took the occasion to announce the course they intended to pursue. Contrary, however, to the usual custom in such cases, Mr. Disraeli himself, as leader of the Opposition, opened the debate on behalf of his party, and moved as an amendment that the bills "be read a second time that day six months," that being the Parliamentary form commonly made use of in order to prevent the passage of a measure before the House. As Parliament will not be sitting on "that day six months," the success of the amendment would be equivalent to the rejection of the measure. Generally speaking, a motion of this nature is placed in the hands of a member of the second rank, in order that the leader of the party may hold himself in reserve for a critical point in the debate. But in this case Mr. Disraeli himself, having regard to the importance of the question under consideration, which, he agreed with Mr. Gladstone, was one of the most gigantic ever brought before the House, moved the amendment. The debate will certainly last a week, but it is said that there is a tacit understanding to the effect that a division shall be taken before the Easter holidays, so that Thursday next may be looked to as the day on which the fate of religious inequality in Ireland will probably be decided.

It is almost needless to say that there can be but little doubt as to the result. Mr. Gladstone possesses a majority of 115 in a House of 658, elected on an appeal to the country, made on the question of the Irish Church exclusively. The bill which he has introduced is the result of the consultations of a Cabinet which comprises representatives of every section of the Liberal party, and which has met with the hearty approval of every organ of the Liberal press. There can be no excuse for mutiny, or even for lukewarmness, in the Liberal ranks, and no professed Liberal who deserts his party in a question of such paramount importance can ever regain the confidence of his constituents. Under these circumstances, the result of the division is all but a foregone conclusion.

The tactics of the Tories appear to be simple enough. They fight, of course, with the courage of despair, and will probably divide with sullen obstinacy on every occasion available under the forms of the House. Their leaders still raise the cry of "confiscation," and hoist the old Church and State standard, but few rally round it who are not personally or pecuniarily interested in the maintenance of the threatened establishment. They attempt to divert attention to the land question in Ireland, as more urgent in itself, and more likely to furnish an opportunity for giving proof to the Irish people of the determination of England to deal with her interests in a just and conciliatory spirit. But they are evidently fighting against hope, and the tone of Mr. Disraeli's speech itself shows that such is the case. There will be a week of brilliant oratory on both sides of the House, and the great measure of justice will be triumphantly carried.

The Cuban War of Independence.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The war in Cuba continues with unabating fierceness. Engagements between the hostile forces are now of almost daily occurrence, and there is hardly one among these in which the Spaniards do not claim to have come off victors, But notwithstanding these numerous victories, and notwithstanding the frequent arrival of fresh troops from Spain, no progress—even according to Spanish accounts—is made in the suppression of the revolution.

For some weeks the struggle has been particularly active in the jurisdictions of Sagua la Grande, Remedios, Villa Clara, Colon, and Trinidad. The Cuban force in these districts is numerous, in two, Sagua la Grande and Remedios alone, the Spaniards estimate them at 7000 men. The Spaniards claim to have defeated them in several encounters, but are forced to admit that the Cubans have destroyed the railroad from Managua to Alvarez, and thus interrupted the whole railroad communication with the eastern part of the island. The Spaniards are unable to protect the Spanish planters, and a number of the largest plantations in the districts above named have been burned by the insurgents. The liberation of the slaves begins in good earnest. Wherever the Cubans reach a plantation, they set the negroes free and draft them into the army.

All this is ample proof that the revolution is certainly not losing ground. The Spaniards are determined to keep the Queen of the Antilles at all hazards, and continue to fill the gaps in the army by fresh troops, sent from Spain. The Cubans are sanguine of final success. They hope for large reinforcements of their armies from the neighboring American countries; and count on the coming hot season as their most effective ally.

The Tenure-of-Office Law.

From the N. Y. World.

The *World* is so carried away by its hatred of Grant that it actually wains Congress not to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law, and speaks of it as a wholesome and necessary safeguard. Is this to instruct the people in the principles of government? and does the *World* speak by authority, and, as the organ of the Democratic party, defend this mischievous law?—*Evening Post.*

It is needless for the *World* to say to its own readers that the *Post* inexcusably perverts what we said on this subject. The *World*, which opposed the Tenure-of-Office act in its first inception, denounced it on its passage, demonstrated its unconstitutionality when it was made the instrument of impeachment, and has consistently urged its immediate and total repeal, has not changed its opinion of the character of that law; but it is not our practice to discuss public questions in a narrow spirit which sees nothing in them beyond their bearing upon the transient politics of the hour. The evils which the Tenure-of-Office act pretends to guard against are too real, as they are of the gravest character.

Our objection to this law, besides its repugnance to the Constitution, is, that it is a sham remedy, which introduces greater mischiefs than it affects to cure. The manner in which the Federal patronage is used is a stupendous abuse which threatens the stability of our free institutions; and we are not willing that the present effort to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act should blind the country to the enormity and the dangerous tendency of those abuses. We will restate our views upon this subject, and we hope to do it with clearness enough to secure for them the favorable consideration even of the *Post*. We should be glad of its co-operation, and of the aid of all journals which aim to discuss public questions on their merits, in calling public attention to abuses which will destroy our institutions if they are not remedied.

We, of course, do not disguise our want of confidence in General Grant; but, in saying that he will use the Federal patronage to promote his re-election, after the Tenure-of-Office act is repealed, we imputed nothing to him which would not be equally practised by any other President in his place. It is notorious that, for the last quarter of a century, all Presidents, without distinction of party, and irrespective to their claims to public confidence, have sought to make this use of the patronage. The fault is not in any particular man, but in the system. The temptation is too strong for ordinary human virtue to resist, and it becomes constantly greater with the growth of the country, the multiplication of offices, and the facilities for profit and plunder consequent upon our colossal debt and exorbitant taxes. To turn this enormous mass of patronage loose to be scrambled for every four years by rapacious politicians is demoralizing political life in this country, and subjecting our institutions to constant, violent wrenchings which they cannot long survive. When the Tenure-of-Office act is repealed, General Grant will undoubtedly use the patronage of the Government to promote his chances of a reëlection; and no man of much penetration, who is acquainted with political life in this country, can doubt that his wish to employ it for that purpose is the chief reason why he refuses the liberty which would be given him by a suspension of the law, and insists so stubbornly upon its repeal. Its suspension for eight or ten months would enable him to fill the public service with new men, his own appointees, and he could afterwards remove for cause all who were unfaithful or inefficient. But as the great mass of officers would be entirely independent of him, they would have no stronger motive to work for his renomination than for the nomination of any other member of their party. The *Post*, which cannot be blind to the ordinary practice, must admit that it is a gross abuse for the public offices to be thus used to promote any man's ambition, and we think too well of its good sense to suppose it expects the evil can be remedied by the election of Presidents whose virtue would be proof against the seductions of ambition.

We have no expectation that an adequate remedy can be found in any such measure as Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service bill, although that scheme is not without its merits, to which we have endeavored, at various times, to do full justice. Such a reform would merely lop off some of the branches of the evil, instead of laying the axe at the root of the tree.

We incline to think that the best remedies which have yet been devised were those adopted in the abortive Confederate Constitution. In points which did not touch upon the subjects in immediate controversy between the North and the South, the alterations made in the Federal Constitution by the Confederates were, in the main, wise and judicious, and were founded on the experience of the Southern statesmen in connection with the Federal Government. Except on the great questions upon which the war hinged, the Confederate leaders were under a strong bias in favor of sound principles and good government, and for pretty much the same reasons that impel new sects in religion to affect a strict and austere morality. They wished to conciliate public opinion in favor of a revolution of doubtful propriety, by introducing such reforms as would meet the good sense of intelligent men without any elaborate argument. The Southern leaders were so bent on securing independence, protecting slavery, and establishing the right of secession, that they were unwilling to aid those objects by the prompt adoption of such reforms as the experience of seventy years showed could be introduced with advantage into that Federal Constitution which they made the basis of their own.

There was one subject on which there was no room for difference of opinion among enlightened observers of the operation of the Federal Government. The practice adopted by all the then recent American Presidents of using their power during their first term as an instrument for securing a second, made it impossible that men who had served in the public councils should overlook either the existence of this evil, or its magnitude, or its dangerous tendency, when they set themselves to inquire what beneficial changes could be made in a Constitution which was, in the main, excellent. The Confederates, therefore, undertook to remedy this particular evil, and they acted like wise men in using, not their own invention, but the results of other men's reflections. A great many of the most sagacious statesmen of the country had at various times earnestly recommended a change in the Federal Constitution making the President ineligible for a second term. The Southern leaders, instead of extemporizing a new crotchet, borrowed a sound idea which had commended itself to the mature judgment of so many able statesmen, and which was, moreover, so obviously self-recommending, that its adoption was not likely to disappoint expectation. The Confederate constitution accordingly contained this provision:—"The President and Vice-President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall not be reëligible." If the American people were wise enough to introduce this amendment into the Federal Constitution, it would cut up by the roots one of the worst abuses of our political system. The Federal patronage could never again be perverted into the instrument of one man's ambition.

But even this change would not reach the whole extent of the evil. If the President were a strong partisan, he might use the Government patronage for the advantage of his party, although he could not employ it for his own. But the motives for abuse would be comparatively weak. As the President himself would retire from politics at the close of his term, and could receive no personal benefit from the success of his party, party spirit would not be reinforced by purely selfish motives; and in cases where a man's partisan feelings happened to be so torpid and negative as those of General Grant, we might be almost exempt from a prostitution of the patronage. But, in most cases, the President would be an active partisan, and would use the patronage for the advantage of his party. On this point we have, indeed, but little light from experience, Mr. Lincoln being the only President reëlected since Jackson, and Lincoln did not live to wield the patronage of his second term in favor of a Republican successor.

The Confederate Constitution had another provision which was unquestionably wise, although it bore a faint superficial resemblance to the Tenure-of-Office act. But it differed from it fundamentally. It was in these words:—"The principal officers in each of the executive departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the executive departments may be removed at any time, by the President or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor."

The fundamental difference between this wholesome provision and the Tenure-of-Office act, lies in the circumstance that the action of the President was complete and absolute, requiring no sanction by the Senate, and permitting no restoration of the officer. True, the President was required to report his reasons; but his action was nevertheless final. He was furnished with a rule to guide his conduct, but his responsibility was neither impaired nor shared. He was the sole judge of the sufficiency of the cause of removal, although he could not remove without cause, nor for causes which were merely political or personal. The removed officer could never be reinstated; but if the President violated the Constitution, or abused his authority, he was responsible both to public opinion and to the impeaching power for such abuses, his report of his reasons furnishing a basis of inquiry into his conduct. We should be glad to see this provision transplanted into the Federal Constitution, and do not doubt that it and the ineligibility of the President for a second term would remedy the abuses of the Government patronage which threaten to subvert our institutions.

The Public Credit.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

At last we see daylight ahead! Congress stamps out the greenback heresy; Grant hastens to make this the first law to receive his signature; and now Secretary Boutwell announces that he has plenty of money, that the receipts from imports are increasing, and that he means to use at least a part of his large surplus in buying up and cancelling Government bonds. A better word has not been spoken for the public credit since Grant's inaugural. For months and years we have been aimlessly paying interest on from sixty to a hundred millions of debt that might as easily as not have been bought up at the current rates, and the gold wherewith to do it lay all the while idle in the vaults of the Treasury. The quadruple folly of this procedure cost us the interest on debt that might have been stopped, the interest on money kept idle that we wasted, the profit we might have made by buying in our bonds at their current selling rates, and the immense impetus we might have given the public credit by showing that the bonds were actually getting scarcer, and that we were making haste to reduce the volume of our debt. Now at last we have a Secretary who comprehends that Government business, just like that of individuals, should be managed to the best advantage on business principles.

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GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,
N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
TRAVELLERS, NOTICE.
Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking,
AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,
1 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putt Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 1 21 3

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

WILLIAM GROVES,
No. 838 SANSOM Street,
AGENT FOR
YEATMAN & GRAHAM'S [2 22 1m
PURE CINCINNATI CATAWBA WINES.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

NORTH PENN HOTEL, NO. 445 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN on the European plan. A. STETSON Superintendent. Rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding, with or without rooms. 3 5 1m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of
Spring Fancy Cassimeres,
Comprising all the best makes in the market
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [12 3m

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS,
FOR SALE AT PAR
AND
ACCRUED INTEREST.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, ETC.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Stree
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

LEDYARD & BARLOW
Have Removed their
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 13

BK JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates.
N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK
Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.
1040 MILES
NOW COMPLETED.
The First Mortgage Bonds,
HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,
WE ARE NOW SELLING
AT
PAR AND INTEREST,
Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—
For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of..... $148 34
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of..... 173 34
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of..... 128 34
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 153 34
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 43 34
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34
Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
2 19 PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 126

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BROS.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
PAPER HANGINGS,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 3 and 5 DECATUR Street,
BELOW MARKET,
2 22 tf Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
No. 251 South THIRD Street,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA,
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL Papers and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street. 2 25 3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
2 17 2rp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH Street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
Solicitor of Patents.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circular on Patents. 3 5 smth3

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 3 1 1m*

LARZELERE & SUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—Herman Cope, brother of Thomas P. Cope, fell dead on Saturday at Sixteenth and Market streets. The deceased was assistant cashier of the United States Bank, but for many years has been out of business. He was formerly a member of the Board of Prison Inspectors.

—About noon yesterday, Henry Derbst, aged three years, residing at No. 1925 Amber street, was run over at Amber and Morris streets by car No. 40 of the Second and Third Streets Railroad, and so seriously injured that he died shortly after being taken to his home. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

—Washington F. Batten was arrested for cruelly whipping his mules at Front and Market streets, on Saturday. He had been warned a few minutes before, at Arch street, by the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was fined $5 and costs.

—Redmond Graham, who was acquitted of the murder of his wife, on the ground of insanity, and released on bail, about two weeks since, by order of the Court, on testimony being submitted that his mind was restored, was arrested yesterday by Officers Orr and McGinley, of the Seventeenth district. He was apparently insane, and was running about the neighborhood of Sixth and Snippen streets, saying some one was after him.

—An adjourned meeting of the Joint Committee of Grand Lodges, delegates, etc., to make arrangements for the semi-centennial anniversary of Odd Fellowship, was held on Saturday evening, P. G. Master J. W. Stokes presiding. A report was made that the estimated expenses so far for the reception of the Lodges reached about $7000. A resolution was adopted appropriating $2000 for the purpose of preparing lunch for the lodges arriving upon the morning of the parade. Mr. McNutt, of the Committee on Finance, reported that $1550·60 had been received for general expenses. The Committee on Hotel Accommodations reported that so far accommodations had been secured for only about five thousand persons, and that some other expedient would have to be resorted to. The Committee on Music reported that they had agreed to engage eighteen bands at a cost of $2919. Over $2700 had been received for account of street music. Partial reports were made by the Committees on Correspondence, on Route, on Divisions, on Marshals, on Medals, on Printing, on Reception of Visitors, etc., after which the Joint Committee adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 130¼.

—Heavy storms are reported at Salt Lake, and further West.

—The President sent no nominations to the Senate on Saturday.

—£73,000 in specie arrived at New York, from England, on Saturday.

—T. B. Lawrence, Consul-General to Florence, died in Washington last evening.

—General Samuel Fessenden, father of Senator Fessenden, died on Saturday night.

—Thomas Harland, first Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has resigned.

—The Missouri river is rising rapidly, with a prospect of navigation being resumed in a few days.

—Sanford M. Hodges, a bank clerk in Northampton, Mass., committed suicide, by shooting, on Saturday.

—Prince Louis, of Bourbon, married Miss Emeline Hamil, of Cuba, in New York, on Saturday evening.

—Mr. Bassett, of this city, has a competitor for the Haytien mission in the person of Mr. Dumas, of New Orleans.

—The Denver *News* publishes an account of a fight between white and colored troops at Fort Lyons on Thursday night.

—A caucus of Republican Senators will meet this morning and endeavor to harmonize on the proposed repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act.

—John Rinlin, one of the men wounded by the accident on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad on Friday, died at Poughkeepsie on Saturday.

—The nitro-glycerine seized in New York on Thursday appears to have been consigned to an agent of the United States Government at Savannah.

—$1,500,000 has been sent from Cuba to a private banker in New York, the interest of the money to be devoted to the sick and wounded of the Cuban patriot army.

—The Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Tallahasse Railroad, were sold by auction on Saturday. The first brought $1,220,000, and the last named $195,000.

—The colored people of Washington are making arrangements to celebrate, on an extensive scale, the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

—In some of the churches of Washington, D. C., yesterday, the pastors read a brief address from Cuban ladies, asking aid and sympathy in behalf of the Cuban revolutionists.

—The Treasurer of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church, of Cincinnati, has been arrested on the charge of having absconded with several thousand dollars of the church's money.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, March 20.—The fleet of transports with state prisoners on board sailed to-day for Fernando Po, convoyed by the Spanish frigate Leallad, which will accompany them as far as the Bahama Channel. The wharves and roofs of the houses commanding a view of the harbor were crowded with people to visit the departure. The embarkation was effected in an orderly manner, under a guard of military. Some trouble occurred on one of the wharves. It is reported that a thief was caught piying his trade, and was badly beaten, and finally taken to the volunteers' barracks.

About the same time there was a disturbance near the Governor's Palace. A Cuban cried out, "Death to Spain! Viva Cespedes!" and was immediately shot dead by one of the sentries on guard.

Later in the day, Police Commissary Romero, who was suspected of sympathy for the man arrested on the wharf, was assaulted on the street by the populace, who shot and killed him.

The Captain-General hearing of the affair, and hoping to pacify the people, went to the barracks and immediately organized a court-martial for the trial of the so-called thief, who, after a brief investigation, was sentenced to be shot.

Intense excitement prevails throughout the city.

Frequent cries have been heard of "Viva Cespedes," and there are fears of a riot to night.

In a skirmish near Villa Clara the insurgent leader Moya was captured and subsequently shot.

PARIS, March 21.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, Marshal Niel, Minister of War, urged the completion of the reorganization of the army. Peace, he said, was secure, but France would not tolerate a government which was not fully prepared to avenge insults if offered.

The Budget report considers the present situation of Europe as eminently peaceful.

LONDON, March 20.—Mr. Gladstone's bill to put an end to the establishment of the Church of Ireland, and to make provision in respect of the temporalities thereof, and in respect of the Royal College of Maynooth, came up again in the House of Commons last evening, and was debated at great length.

Sir John Gray, Liberal, from Kilkenny, regarded the Established Church in Ireland as a badge of conquest, and asserted that it must be abolished.

Edward Miall, Liberal, from Bradford, also supported the bill in a speech of considerable length, and was followed by the Right Hon. Stafford Northcote in opposition.

John Bright then delivered a long and able speech in favor of the measure. The Established Church of England had the assent of a large majority of the people of England; but the question was whether that Church was as good also for the people of Ireland. The opponents of the bill had utterly failed to prove that the opinion of the civilized world was hostile to this measure, as had been stated. He reviewed the opinions of statesmen on the question, and quoted Lord Stanley's remark, that Ireland was the question of the hour. He referred to the conduct of Lord Mayo while Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the position of other Tories, to show that that party had no policy on the Irish question.

The bill now before the House, he continued, was acceptable to the mass of the people of Ireland, Catholics as well as Protestants, and was almost universally approved by the people of England. As had been before stated here, the Established Church in Ireland was a badge of conquest. The Conservatives of the future would view the attitude of the present Conservatives on this question with surprise. He quoted Cavour's work on Ireland, where that author shows that the Established Church promotes disaffection and animosities in that country, and causes the peasantry to be in a worse condition than the slaves of the Antilles, and that there were continual protests against it. He then contrasted the position of the Church in England, England's liberties, he said, were not secured by the Church, but by the Puritans and Nonconformists.

Nations never forget their religious grievances until the cause is removed. The old policy pursued by England rendered Ireland more ultramontane than any country in Europe. Catholicism was not only a matter of faith, but of patriotism, for which the Irish were ready to suffer, or, if need be, to die. Since the Union, disturbances have been continual, and Protestantism was only a fire that was destroying everything that was good and noble in Ireland, resulting in the absolute disappearance of peace and loyalty. The Irishmen who had emigrated to the United States and Australia were watching anxiously the result of this great question.

The entire Fenian project was fed and kept alive by the sympathy of Americans, under the idea that England never did justice to Ireland. There were no bitterer foes to England in the United States than Irishmen. The House was now asked to do justice to Ireland, not for fear of foreign enemies, but for the sake of internal peace and equality. He contemplated the voluntary system prevailing in Scotland, and anticipated the best results to posterity for Ireland if this bill became a law, and concluded by saying this measure would have the approval of the Supreme Judge, being, as it was, founded on principles of mercy and justice, the attributes of His glorious reign.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....6 01 | MOON SETS....2 14
SUN SETS....6 14 | HIGH WATER....8 44

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. TATHAM, WILLIAM C. KENT, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 3
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 10
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 10
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 11

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 23
China	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 24
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 24
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Mar. 25
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	April 3

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 23
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 24
J.W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Mar. 25
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 25
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Mar. 27

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. barque Palestina, McCulloch, St. Thomas, C. C. Van Horn.
Barque Rachel, Mitchell, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Brig George E. Dale, Harding, Cardenas, Dallett & Son.
Br. schr Kate Carlton, Lamb, Cardenas, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr M. E. Staples, Dinsmore, Curacoa, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Barbados, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Hannah Little, Godfrey, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Str G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Tom Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Shears, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schrs William B. Mann, Rogers, for Charleston, and Kate E. Rich, Doughty, for Wilmington, N. C., were cleared on Friday by Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yasoo, Teal, from New Orleans via Havana with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers from Havana—C. Rolland, M. Kortland, R. M. Ferndz, Domindo de Diaz, Dr. Ho. Toc, L. Sezeplan. The barque Palmos, for New York, sailed from Havana 14th inst., 15th inst., lat. 27 33, long. 79 35, passed brig Tubal Cain, from Havana, steering north.

Steamship Saxon, Wiley, 47 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Br. barque Ocean, Jones, 70 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Brig Allston, Sawyer, 10 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to Dallett & Son.

Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with 210 sacks salt and 40 bbls. soda ash (from brig Romaine, on shore on Cape Hatteras), to John K. Penrose.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, from Wilmington, N. C., with shingles, etc., to S. Bolton & Co.

Schr Inda, Ireland, 2 days from Bridgeton, N. J., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr J. N. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen; Lookout, Shears; and Clyde, Duncan, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

RETURNED.

Br. schr Louisa, Maloney, hence for St. John, N. B., with coal, while at anchor off Fourteen Feet Bank, was run into on Friday, at 1 A. M., by the schr W. A. Crocker, from Boston for Philadelphia, and had foremast and bowsprit carried away, sails torn, and other damage, causing her to put back to port for repairs. The W. A. Crocker lost jibboom and bobstays.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 19—6 P. M.—The following vessels remain at the Breakwater, detained by head winds:—Barque Amelia Gehring, from Philadelphia for Matanzas; brigs Ellen P. Stewart, do for Cienfuegos; C. T. Tompkins, do, for Halifax; Marjory, do, for Cork or Falmouth; Eaglet from Rio Janeiro, ordered to Philadelphia; schrs J. M. Vance, from Philadelphia for Boston; Thomas Borden, do, for Fall River; Amelia, from Mayaguez for New York. The Romaine remains tight, and will probably be hove off to-night or to-morrow. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Schr W. S. Hilles, Burgess, cleared at New York 20th instant for New Orleans (or Philadelphia.)

Schr Fawn, Wiley, hence at Portland 18th inst.

Schrs Chattanooga, Black, and M. E. Amsden, Smith, were loading at Wilmington, N. C., 18th inst., for Philadelphia.

Schr Thomas T. Tasker, Allen, sailed from Providence 18th inst. for Baltimore.

Schr Maggie, Cummings, from Cohasset for Philadelphia, at Newport 19th inst.

Schr C. I. Herrick, Martin, from Dighton for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 18th inst.

Schr E. H. Atwood, Higgins, sailed from Fall River 18th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr W. H. Tiers, Hoffman, was loading at Charleston 18th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, from Rockport for Philadelphia, at New York 19th inst.

Schrs M. H. Cranmer, Cranmer, and J. B. Austin, Davis, hence for Boston, at New York 19th inst.

Schrs Restless, Kelly, and Cabot, Parker, cleared at Boston 19th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Mary Means, Bryant, cleared at Boston 19th inst. for Lanesville, to load for Philadelphia.

Schrs D. & E. Kelley, Kelley, hence, and American Eagle, Shaw, from Newcastle, Del., at Boston 18th instant.

Schr Hazleton, Gardner, hence at Fall River 17th instant.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufactures, 7 12s w

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central; Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M., connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·25 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·55 A. M., and 10·30 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·00 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 5·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·25 P. M., Express, 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chestnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·15 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 2·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Depot, No. 228 South Delawareaven

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·30, P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7 30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.

At 11·30 P. M. (Night), for New York Mail Train.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut, 20 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays, the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Mechanicsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before the departure. The Chestnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be procured on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	10·30 A. M., 1·10, and 9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·00 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	4·20 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	8·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8·30 A. M., 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Lancaster Train	4·20 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	10·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL R. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6·05, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 3·15 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·40 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 2¾ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7¾, 8·20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 2 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent. Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrive at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·00 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER AR

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1869.

The Last Act of Spanish Cruelty—The Recognition of Cuba.

The latest intelligence from Havana affords a new illustration of the brutality of the Spanish officials who misgovern Cuba. A fleet of transports, with many state prisoners on board, was despatched on the 20th, under the convoy of a Spanish frigate, to the insalubrious and inhospitable shores of Fernando Po. This island is near the coast of Africa, and the doomed Cuban patriots are consigned to a fate more dreadful than instant death. When the Spaniards attempted to colonize it, near the close of the last century, they were repelled by the natives, who number about 10,000 or 12,000, and whose hostility to the unhappy beings consigned to their shores may be not unnaturally anticipated. But even if the Cuban patriots escape massacre, and survive the maltreatment of their captors, they can scarcely hope to avoid fatal disease. At one time the British attempted to colonize the island, but they were compelled to withdraw their garrison on account of the fearful inroads of fever among the soldiers, and a majority of the British colonists fell victims to the same fell destroyer, so that it is a well-attested fact that the climate is fatal to the white race.

This barbarous policy cannot fail to exercise great influence in strengthening the sympathy already felt in this country for the Cuban revolutionists. It gives a new proof that the Spanish cause is not only bad and brutal, but desperate, for such cold-blooded cruelty is the act rather of frightened cowards trembling with the fear that they are on the eve of downfall, than the deed of men conscious of their strength and confident of the perpetuation of their power.

As the proposition to authorize the President to recognize Cuba whenever she establishes a *de facto* government is under serious consideration at Washington, there should not be a moment's further delay on the part of Congress in passing the resolution offered by General Banks. It has become vitally necessary as an act of humanity and justice, as well as a wise measure of governmental polity.

The Cuban cause, in the present crisis, has irresistible claims upon the friendly aid of the American people. The revolution was begun six months ago. Struggling at first without arms or ammunition of approved pattern, rude weapons were made of the peculiar woods of the island; but the movement commenced under so many difficulties so warmly enlisted the popular sympathy, that at this moment, we are informed on reliable authority, the revolutionists have in the field at least twenty-five thousand men well armed and equipped, and their General-in-chief in his recent appeal claims that they have 70,000 men doing duty. They have not only gained and held possession of a large portion of the territory of Cuba, but have successfully encountered the Spanish troops in many engagements; and it must be remembered that, notwithstanding the reports forwarded from time to time, under the surveillance of jealous authorities, of partial Spanish triumphs, the patriots steadily maintain their ground, and practically govern nearly all the regions not in the immediate vicinity of well-garrisoned cities. At first the revolution was spontaneous, and different leaders maintained sway in different departments, but unity of action is now established, and the national energies are consolidated under the direction of a Supreme Junta and a single commander-in-chief.

This outbreak would never have gained such formidable proportions if it had not been aided and encouraged by an immense majority of the population, approaching a unanimity only broken by the dissent of a horde of Spanish officials, and a few citizens of Spanish birth, who espouse the cause of the home country from pride of race and origin. It deserves our sympathies on every ground. It is based, at the outset, on aspirations identical with those which inspired our revolutionary ancestors to throw off the tyrannical yoke of Great Britain, and there is great force as well as truthfulness in the declaration of General Cespedes that the patriots are resisting a foreign power which seeks to crush them to the earth, and which, with no appeal but that of arms, persists in appointing tyrannical citizens of its own country to rule and eat up the substance of the Cubans. They have groaned under the pressure of onerous "taxation without representation" for centuries, and their remonstrances have only served to intensify their sufferings.

Aside from this aspect of the struggle, the revolutionists have boldly unfurled the flag of emancipation, and while they stand forth as the foes of every form of slavery, the Spaniards persist in the maintenance of bondage alike over the black and white men of the island. It is a square fight for freedom for all on the one hand, against tyranny over all, except the few favorites of the oppressors, on the other.

When the Spanish-American republics began the movement which finally resulted in the downfall of Spanish rule everywhere on the mainland, Great Britain displayed not only great readiness in recognizing the very first organization of the revolutionists, but in granting material aid of every description. In view of the exciting events now transpiring in Cuba, this country is morally bound to imitate this example as closely as she can without committing a flagrant violation of the law of nations.

The Cubans not only desire to be free, but the next dearest wish of their leaders is to seek protection and future prosperity under the star-gemmed banner of our own Republic; and in aiding them to demolish the Spanish yoke our own national interests would be promoted, alike by the extension of our commerce and the probable annexation of one of the most fertile portions of the earth.

Free Speech in Germany.

Bismark is usually considered a conservative and an upholder of the prerogatives of royalty, but it is a significant fact that the results of his policy have been to stimulate the growth of liberal ideas in all parts of Germany. From the defeat of Austria and the consolidation of North Germany came the pacification of Hungary, the abrogation of the Concordat, and the legalization of civil marriages in Austria; and the absorption of the petty German States and principalities by Prussia has done much to encourage those who have esteemed the idea of a united Germany as a hopeless dream. Not long since the North German Parliament granted the largest freedom of debate to all the diets of the confederacy, and we are happy to believe that this is but a step towards extending still further the bounds of free speech. Austria, which appears to be engaged at present in a generous rivalry with Prussia to keep up with the liberal spirit of the age, has just made a similar advance in the right direction. The cable announces that a royal decree has just been published establishing trial by jury for offenses against the press law. This is a very great concession from what has been considered as one of the most illiberal and despotic governments in Europe, and will do much towards building up a great free press, and causing that general diffusion of intelligence which is essential to the prosperity of any nation at the present day.

In contrast with the example of Prussia and Austria, we see in France Napoleonism binding the chains of despotism firmer than ever. The Emperor appears to be aware of the fact that his popularity is on the wane, and as the signs of the times indicate that the fate of his dynasty is becoming more and more uncertain every day, his efforts to perpetuate his power and secure the succession to the imperial throne for his son have something of the impotent energy of despair. The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria have chosen the wiser part in recognizing the rights of the people, and they will be better prepared to withstand the shock of the revolution which now seems to be impending in France, and which, if it comes, will annihilate the Bonapartes.

Babies, Piano-Fortes, and Sewing-Machines.

It is not our fault if people who have been denied the usual amount of common sense will persist in buying and reading The Evening Telegraph. That such people do buy and read it we infer from a communication sent us a day or two since by an individual styling himself a "subscriber." We print the communication in question *verbatim*, as follows:—

"Can you induce the Legislature to pass a law to allow a man the advantage of the three hundred dollar exemption law, and one hundred dollars for every child beside, and making it invalid to waive that right in any instance? Also, to exempt a sewing-machine from seizure for debt? And if you could induce them to exempt a piano that has been purchased by instalments, or any other way, you would be doing an act of charity, particularly to the unfortunate."

From this it will be seen that our "subscriber" is not altogether what was called in old times a "natural." He evidently has either been to Harrisburg in his own proper person, or has studied carefully the reports of legislative doings, for he appears to be firmly grounded in the belief that our law-makers can be *induced* to do almost anything, especially in the way of exempting certain favored interests from all the burdens and liabilities that should attach to them for the common welfare. If we should take it into our head to *induce* our law-makers to provide for gauging the amount of property to be exempted from seizure by the number of infants in a family, what an extraordinary increase in the population of the State would be witnessed when we are permitted to look over the next census returns! And what a thrill of dismay would prostrate the corner groceryman when he glanced over his accounts and saw that Bumpkins, whose bill had been running up for a whole year without a settlement, could defy the constable because he is the father of a round dozen of children, with a prospective annual increase of one as long as the sturdy companion of his bosom should be spared to him!

Then what an impetus would be given to the traffic in sewing-machines! Every family of limited resources would forthwith order one of these useful instruments, the bill to be collected on delivery. But let the goodwife once get her clutches upon the patent stitcher! The credulous agent who struck a bargain with her would then discover how egregiously he had been swindled. He would rush before an alderman with his claim, only to listen to the goodwife as she declared, under oath, that all her household traps combined, including the confiscated sewing-machine, are not worth more than five hundred dollars, while her property exemption is swelled to a round thousand by virtue of her having been seven times a mother!

So, also, with the "unfortunate" people who own pianos, "purchased by instalments or any other way." Pay down your first instalment, cart your instrument home, and then defy the collector and the sheriff! If you are so fortunate as to have been "unfortunate," your wife can open a shirt store and your daughter give lessons in music, without a creditor darkening your door, and without the prattle of a half score of youngsters disturbing the complacency of your happily "unfortunate" soul! We advise our "subscriber" to consult McKinstry, the legislative genius who is now moaning over the cinders of his Bucks county barn. Such a delicate task as engineering this baby-exemption law through the Legislature should not be entrusted by him to the hands of bunglers like Henszey and Davis.

A Difficulty with Venezuela.

The so-called Republic of Venezuela does not appear to regard the obligations of treaties and its plighted word as of any special consequence. A few days ago a budget of correspondence between ex-Secretary Seward and a special agent of the Venezuelan Government was sent to the Senate, from which these facts appear. In April, 1866, a convention for the settlement of certain claims of American citizens against the Venezuelan Government was entered into between the two countries. Claims amounting in the aggregate to $4,800,000 were presented to the commission appointed under this convention, of which amount $1,250,000 were allowed, it being stipulated that this sum should be paid by Venezuela to our Government, for distribution, in ten equal instalments. Some time since the first instalment of $125,000 fell due, according to the above stipulation; yet it has not been paid, and the special agent of Venezuela now in the United States has instructions to ignore entirely the award of the commission.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs have had the subject under consideration, and it is understood that they are prepared to make a report in favor of demanding from Venezuela a strict compliance with the terms of the treaty. In fact, no other course is left open for us to pursue. Venezuela for years was the best regulated of all the South American republics, enjoying comparative peace at home and a fair share of respect abroad. But a year or so ago a disaffection against the Government of Marshal Falcon manifested itself, resulting in his expulsion from the country. Since that event, the republic has fallen into the anarchical state which appears to be so congenial to South America; and now we are made, by this attempt at repudiation, to experience the consequences. But neither the interests of our citizens nor the dignity of our Government can suffer the *de facto* authorities of Venezuela to inaugurate with us this favorite line of South American diplomacy. The sooner the committee make their report, and the Government takes a decided stand, the better. A few sharp blows at the outset will save a great deal of wrangling in the future.

The Atlantic Cable informs us this morning that the question concerning the property of the Italian clergy has been definitely settled. But not a word is vouchsafed concerning the manner of settlement, and we must await advices by mail for about ten days, before we can get at the particulars. If the man who fixes up the cable telegrams in London had been favored with a petty horse-race, his pen would have been much more prolific, and a great lot of twaddle of not the slightest interest to the people of this country would have been sent over the cable, regardless of expense.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY
WILL BE HELD ON
TUESDAY EVENING, 23d INST.,
IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Commencing at half-past seven o'clock.
Addresses by Rev. E. WENTWORTH, D. D., of Troy Conference, late Missionary to China; Rev. JACOB TODD, of Philadelphia; and Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of Parent Missionary Society.
Tickets to be had at Perkinpine & Higgins', No. 56 N. Fourth street, and at the M. E. Book Rooms, No. 1018 Arch street.
For a reserved seat in the Parquet, Parquet Circle, or Balcony, 25 cents will be charged, and the friends may thus avoid an unusual early attendance to secure a good seat. 3 17 6t

JOHN B. GOUGH
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THIS EVENING.
Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, and at the door of the Academy after 7 o'clock. 1t

THE NEW HALL OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, SECOND Street, above Walnut, will be thrown open to the public on
MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 22,
from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M., and every afternoon during the week. 3 22 3t

FAIR AT THE WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. Open from 3 to 10 P. M., to continue till SATURDAY, the 27th of March. On TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 8 P. M., three will be a Grand Concert. 3 19 4t

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARCH 18, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the Ordinances prohibiting the "driving of a carriage, *of any kind*, along the footways in any street of the city," or "to use any wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or hand-cart upon any of the paved footways of the city (all barrows excepted before 8 o'clock A. M. from the 20th of March to the 20th of September), or to occupy any portion of any footway as a stand for such vehicles," will be strictly enforced from and after this date. All officers of the Police Department are directed to see this order obeyed and prosecute all offenders against the same. Attention is especially called to the practice of driving velocipedes on the footways.
By order of the Mayor,
ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
3 19 3t Chief of Police.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD street, corner of Willing's alley.
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
3 20 3t F. J. JACKSON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAPper roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. h. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COMMENCEMENT.—The Annual Commencement of the PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY will be held on TUESDAY MORNING, 23d instant, at 11 o'clock, in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Valedictory Address by Professor JOHN M. MAISCH.
The Germania Orchestra will be in attendance.
1t ALFRED B. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA CEMETERY.—AN adjourned meeting of Lotholders will be held on MONDAY EVENING, March 22, at 7 o'clock, at House of Industry, CATHARINE, above Seventh street. Assessments now due. Can be paid at this meeting, or at Secretary's office, No. 1500 S. SECOND Street, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M.
3 20 2t F. H. HULTS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARCH 3, 1869.
Owners and persons employed to trim trees are hereby notified to remove forthwith all trimmings of trees from the highways and footways, or the necessary measures will be had to enforce the same.
All officers of the police are enjoined and directed to see this order carried out.
By order of the Mayor.
ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
3 19 3t Chief of Police.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE, NO. 515 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

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CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 17 mwf]

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Teachers and Principals of Private Seminaries are invited to an examination of our large list of School Publications. Favorable terms given for first introduction. 3 3 wfm12tp

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EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 18wfm]

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THE APRIL NUMBER
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AMERICAN BUILDERS' JOURNAL,
SAMUEL SLOAN, Architect.
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WAREROOMS, No. 910 ARCH Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. F. F. Mackay as "Falstaff."

Mr. Mackay's benefit at the Arch, on Saturday night, was a brilliant success, whether considered from an artistic or a pecuniary point of view. An enthusiastic audience that filled every nook and corner of the auditorium was a proper compliment to one of the most decidedly popular of our actors. Mr. Mackay, for his part, provided such an entertainment as enhanced his reputation as an artist and afforded much gratification to his admirers. *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, one of Shakespeare's most lively and amusing comedies, was selected for the purpose of allowing the beneficiary to appear as "Sir John Falstaff," by way of experiment. Tradition says that this comedy was written in the short space of twenty days, at the command of Queen Elizabeth, who was desirous of seeing "Falstaff" in love. Shakespeare was only able to give her Majesty a partial gratification, as it was impossible for him to make "fat Jack" in love with anybody but his own dear self. He overcame the difficulties of the situation, however, with much ingenuity, and as a sort of compromise with his conscience for even attempting to represent "Falstaff" as a servitor to Cupid, he caused him to make love at the same time to two married women, who have him well punished for his presumption. *The Merry Wives of Windsor* is almost the only play of Shakespeare which is entirely his own invention: it is a genuine comedy, and it is particularly rich in comedy characters. Unlike any of his other works of the same class, it is a picture of English life in the sixteenth century, and the characters are one and all racy sketches from nature, such as no hand but Shakespeare's could draw. Thus we have in the goodly company "Sir John Falstaff" and his ragged followers "Nym," "Pistol," and "Bardolph;" "Page," the even-tempered, good-natured, and unsuspicious man, "Ford," the jealous man, and their merry wives; "Justice Shallow" and his weak chested cousin "Abraham Slender, Esq.;" "Mine Host of the Garter;" "Dr. Caius," the French physician, and "Sir Hugh Evans," the Welsh parson, a comical pair of antagonists; "Mistress Quickley," and last, but not least, "Sweet Anne Page," whose name "Master Slender" echoes as a refrain through the scenes of the comedy. These characters fit the Arch street company better than those of either of the comedies that have been attempted at that theatre this winter; and the performance on Saturday evening was unusually good, although on exceptional occasions like this it is scarcely to be expected that the actors will be up to the highest mark, and benefit nights are commonly exempted from the ordinary rules of criticism.

"Sir John Falstaff" is rather under a cloud in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, and he scarcely shines with the same light that he does in the more congenial scenes of *Henry the Fourth*. He is the same amusing "mountain of sin," however, and this comedy was probably the most judicious selection for an actor venturing to represent the part for the first time. Mr. Mackay's personation of "Sir John," like all his efforts, gave evidence of careful and intelligent study. His somewhat slight *physique* would seem to be an objection not easily overcome, but it was overcome very successfully by an ingenious "make-up," and Mr. Mackay's rendering of the part was so excellent that a deficiency of a few inches in girth or stature could easily be excused. Hackett and John Gilbert are the only two actors now upon the American stage who have achieved reputations as representatives of "Falstaff," and Mr. Mackay will compare favorably with either of them. Wherein he falls short is due more to his physical deficiences than to any artistic disqualification. Hackett has made the part a special study, and he plays it according to rule and line. John Gilbert, who is the better artist of the two, gives a freer, less constrained, and more satisfactory personation. Gilbert's "Falstaff" has a wheeziness in his voice, a stagger in his gait, and a shortness of breath which are the very essence of fatness, and which Mr. Mackay somewhat misses. In place of this we have the sort of dry but sprightly humor which is observable in Mr. Mackay's personation of the two Shakespearian characters that he has lately attempted at the Arch. To define the value of the performance, we may estimate it as a little better than "Sir Toby Belch," and not quite so good as "Dogberry," but taking it for what it was worth, it was such a representation of "Falstaff" as few actors now before the public could equal, and Mr. Mackay is entitled to sincere congratulations on his success.

Most of the remaining parts in *The Merry Wives of Windsor* were very well sustained, and the performance was one of the most enjoyable of the season. This is particularly worthy of note, as the success of the play depended entirely upon the exertions of the actors, who were not aided by any of the handsome scenic accessories which served to make *Twelfth Night* and *Much Ado About Nothing* attractive.

Mr. Everly acted the part of "Ford," the jealous husband, admirably. It afforded him some excellent opportunities to exercise his talents, and the performance may be set down as one of the most spirited he has given at this season. Mr. Craig's "Slender" was if anything better than his "Sir Andrew Aguecheek" in *Twelfth Night*, and Mr. Wallis—than whom there are few more studious and painstaking actors—gave a capital delineation of "Justice Shallow." It is doubtful whether any theatre in the country has two more efficient "old men" than this gentleman and Mr. Mackay, and we would be very much pleased to see Mr. Wallis in some parts of a higher grade than he usually plays, in order that he may show the public what he is capable of. Mr. Barton Hill as "Dr. Caius" and Mr. Meagher as "Sir Hugh Evans" were very good indeed, and the duet between these ludicrously contrasted personages was managed so as to cause an infinite amount of amusement. Mrs. Thayer played the part of "Mrs. Quickly," which is an assurance that it was well done. Miss Price did very well as "Mistress Page," and Miss Davenport not quite as well as "Mistress Ford." The other characters were creditably sustained as follows:—"Page," Mr. James; "Host of the Garter," Mr. Hemple; "Bardolph," Mr. Snyder; "Nym," Mr. Creese; "Pistol," Mr. Osborne; "Annie Page," Mrs. Creese.

This performance of *The Merry Wives of Windsor* was so good, and the characters so well suited to the Arch street company, that one or two repetitions at least ought to be given before the end of the season.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH *Much Ado About Nothing* will be performed this evening, to-morrow, and on Thursday for the last times. On Wednesday Miss Fanny Davenport will have a benefit, when her father, Mr. E. L. Davenport, will appear as "Rover" in the comedy of *Wild Oats*. On Friday Mrs. Creese will have a benefit; and on Saturday Mr. Hemple will present his claims to the favorable consideration of the public.

On Monday next the new comedy of *Women Rule*, by a member of the Philadelphia Bar, will be performed for the first time.

Robertson's new comedies of *School* and *Home* are announced as in preparation.

AT THE WALNUT Charles Reade's drama of *Foul Play* will be reproduced this evening, with all the original scenery and effects.

The London burlesque combination, consisting of Mr. Felix Rogers, Miss Lizzie Willmore and Miss Jennie Willmore, will shortly appear.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will commence its second week this evening. A number of new features will be introduced, and the performance made more entertaining than ever.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Japanese troupe have been re-engaged for this week. The house was crowded at each performance since the Japanese appeared at this establishment, and as this is announced as "most positively" their last week, those who have not seen them should make the most of the remaining opportunities.

AT THE AMERICAN a number of talented performers will appear this evening.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The Max Maretzek Italian Opera Company, with Miss Clara Louise Kellogg as *prima donna*, will commence a season at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, March 31. The subscription list will be opened on Thursday next.

JOHANNA AND WILLIE HESS, the juvenile performers, will give a grand concert at Musical Fund Hall on Wednesday evening, assisted by Madame Henrietta Behrens, Mr. Rudolph Hennig, and Mr. Julius Hess. An attractive programme will be presented.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ., will deliver his lecture on "Circumstances" at the Academy of Music this evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. This is one of the most popular and entertaining of Mr. Gough's lectures, and the house will doubtless be crowded.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment, unequalled by any in Philadelphia, in style, make, and fit, at prices ranging from $6 upwards. Call and examine.*

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GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET. Still further reduction in prices of goods.
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WHITE STONE CHINA Chamber Sets, $3.
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WHITE STONE CHINA Cups and Saucers, cups with handles, per set 12 pieces 75c.
CUT GLASS GOBLETS, per doz., $2·25.
Pressed and Blown " " $1·50.
And all other Goods at equally low rates.

THE TRYING SEASON.—The searching winds, the cold, drizzling rains, the heavy fogs, and occasional warm and moist days of March, render it, upon the whole, the most unhealthy month of the year. Its depressing influences are especially unfavorable to invalids, and thousands of persons with feeble constitutions, who have borne the winter bravely, break down in the first month of spring. The variations of temperature and cold east winds are a serious trial to the dyspeptic and bilious, whose symptoms they invariably aggravate. Intermittent fever is also rife wherever there is evolvable poison in the water or the soil. To enable the system to combat these evils, there is nothing like a good vegetable tonic, and among this class of medicines HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS stand supreme. Medical men prescribe it in preference to any of the tonic preparations of the pharmacopœia. They are aware that the ordinary tinctures and extracts are all based upon cheap alcohol, which is surcharged with an acrid essential oil, and absolutely poisonous. They know, on the other hand, that the rectified essence of the finest rye grown in this country is the sole spirituous ingredient of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and that the vegetable medicinal elements of which it is composed are of rare efficacy. Hence it has the confidence of physicians, and finds its way into hospitals where no other proprietary medicine is sanctioned.

A course of the BITTERS is especially recommended to persons of delicate habit, of both sexes, at this season. In the fever and ague districts of the West and South, quinine has been almost universally discarded as a chologogue, and this invaluable antidote to malarious disorders adopted in its stead. A double gain is realized by the change, for the Bitters, unlike that dangerous alkaloid, are agreeable to the palate, and their curative effect is much more permanent.

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by polite and gentlemanly salesmen, who give every attention to gentlemen, whether they wish to purchase or to examine and compare our stock with others in the city.

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THURSDAY OF NEXT WEEK
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IN THE
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DAY FIXED
DAY FIXED
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For the
GRAND SPRING OPENING.
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INSPECTION

Of Spring and Summer Clothing.

The whole day, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., will be given up for the display of the new Spring Styles, the novelties in Materials and Patterns, and the beautiful made-up Garments, which in infinite variety comprise their

NEW STOCK,

The largest and most attractive ever gotten up.

ALL INVITED.

No one asked or expected to make purchases.

NOTE.—For the convenience of Ladies, the Youths' and Boys' and Children's Departments are on the first floor. Entrance on Sixth street, as well as Market.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Popular Clothiers,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets,
Entire Block to Minor street.

MARRIED.

OAT—STRODE.—On the 18th instant, by the Rev. William E. Moore, at the residence of the bride's parents, D. BEAUMONT OAT, of Philadelphia, to MARY E. STRODE, daughter of Francis Strode, Esq., of Westtown township, Chester county, Pa.

DIED.

COPE.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 20th instant, HERMAN COPE, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1807 Vine street, on Wednesday morning, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock.

DUROSS.—On the morning of the 20th instant, CORNELIUS DUROSS, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. E. corner of Fifth and Vine streets, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

EVANS.—On the morning of the 22d instant, at Moorestown, N. J., ALICE, relict of Joseph Evans, in the 85th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

KEEHMLE.—On Sunday, the 21st instant, MARY ANN, wife of William C. Keehmle.

Her male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1315 Arch street, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at North Laurel Hill.

McCANN.—On the 21st instant, JOHN McCANN, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 329 Garden street, below Callowhill, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

MEARS.—On the 20th instant, MARY W. MEARS, wife of Captain Jonathan W. Mears, Sr., aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 242 S. Front street, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer Vault.

WHITALL.—On the 18th instant, RICHARD Whitall.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 2014 Race street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Burial on Tuesday morning, at Middletown, Delaware county.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 13

CLOTHING.
JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN,
No. 604 MARKET Street,
2 17 wfm tf ABOVE SIXTH.

CIGARS.
HAVANA CIGARS.

Fresh lots imported by every steamer, viz.: Partagas; Cabanas; Cabargas; Comerciantes; Murias; Upmann; Ramilleter; Espanola; Figaro, etc., comprising a splendid assortment of sizes, offered at low prices.

Also, continue manufacturing the cigars so well and favorably known under our copyrighted, standard brands of

"MARIANA RITA." "FRA DIAVOLO."
"FLEUR DE LYS." "LOUIS D'OR."

Great variety of sizes, good quality at low cost.

Call and examine or send for samples.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS,
2 27 tfrp No. 229 S. FRONT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE

BRIDAL SILVER.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
3 11 tf m PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
And Dealers in American and Foreign
WATCHES.
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.
ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 29 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

WANTS.
WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 12 No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

DRY GOODS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING,
ROSE, GREEN AND CHERRY SILKS,
LIGHT BLUE and OTHER COL'D SILKS,
NEW STRIPE SILKS,
BLACK SILKS AT $2,
BLACK SILKS AT $2 25.
BLACK SILKS OF THE BEST GRADES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 South SECOND Street,
Opened this morning another lot of
SILK POPLINETTES,
CHENE POPLINETTES,
STRIPE POPLINETTES,
PLAID POPLINETTES,
SOLID COLORS POPLINETTES,
Of ordered Styles and Shades, with a variety of NEW GOODS for Suits and Dresses.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 S. SECOND Street,
Opened this morning two lots of
STRIPE POPLINS, 50 cents.
BLUE AND WHITE, 50 cents.
GREEN AND WHITE, 50 cents.
PINK AND WHITE, 50 cents.
BLACK AND BROWN, 50c.
NEW DRESS GOODS opening daily at LOW PRICES. 3 22 mwf3trp

1869. CENTRAL 1869.
CLOTH EMPORIUM.
Men's Coatings, Fancy Cassimeres, Black Cloths, Black Doeskins, Boys' Goods,
Ladies' Cloakings, Mixed Cloths, Plain Cloths, Fancy Cloths, Opera Cloths,
Spring Weight Velveteens, Super Quality.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for

Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wear.

Our stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest *cash* rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in whole packages by any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH EMPORIUM,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1869.
(OPENED IN 1863, MARCH 10.)
Central Location.
Large Well Lighted Store.
A Good Class of Goods.
The Lowest Possible Prices.
Established on Fair Business Principles.
Polite and Attentive Assistants.

Where the above *cardinal points* are *true* and *strictly observed*, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, *success* and *prosperity* are *certain*.

SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.

We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable
Silks and Dress Goods,
Cassimeres and Cloths,
Linens, White Goods,
Domestics, Etc. Etc.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW LINEN DRESSES,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PRINTED
LINEN CAMBRICS,
Received by last Steamer from Europe.
LOVE, BLACK & CO.,
No 212 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
BELKNAP COTTONADES,
DIAMOND SILK MIXED
AND NEW SPRING CASSIMERES,
3 20 smw3t6p COATINGS, LINENS, ETC.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S
MOURNING DEPARTMENT
Includes every variety of Textures for persons wearing BLACK, from the DEEPEST MOURNING to BLACK GOODS used as Walking Dresses.

BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, all widths,
CAMEL'S HAIR BAREGES, do.
HERNANI BAREGES, do.
TAMISE BAREGES, do.
BATTISTE LAINE,
MOHAIR TAMISE, a New Article,
RAZ DE ST. CYR,

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

All these Goods have been selected with the greatest care from the most celebrated and reliable makers, and we have marked them at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,
ABOVE BROAD

DRESS GOODS.
WE NOW OFFER THE LARGEST IMPORTATION WE HAVE EVER MADE, AND EMBRACING
All the Novelties for the Season.
THE FINEST TEXTURES PRODUCED BY THE BEST LOOMS OF EUROPE DOWN TO
Goods for the Popular Trade,
AND AT
POPULAR PRICES.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,
ABOVE BROAD.
3 20 3t

DRY GOODS.
SPRING OPENING.
H. STEEL & SON,
NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST.,
OPENED THIS DAY,
A Large and Choice Assortment of
Spring and Summer Dress Goods,
Selected with great care from the stocks of the largest New York and Philadelphia importers.

Black Lyons Gros Grain Silks.
Colored Dress Silks.
Fancy Dress Silks.
Silk and Linen Poplinettes.
Rich Styles of Silk Muslins.
Satin Stripe Silk Grenadines.
Plaid Corded and Worsted Silk Poplins, for Suits.
Poplins of every variety, for Suits.
French Percale Robes.
Plain and Figured French Percales.
Printed French Piques.
White Piques.
French Organdy and Jaconet Lawns.
Blue, Green, and Pink French Lawns.
4-4 and 8-4 Black Silk Hernanies.
8-4 White and Black Crepe Maretz.
New Styles of Spring Shawls.

We solicit an early examination of our stock of
DRESS GOODS,
As it Contains the Latest Novelties of the Season.
All of which we are prepared to offer [1t
AT MODERATE PRICES.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET.

Gros Grain,
Drap de Lyons,
Drap de France,
Lyons Taffetas,
Cachmeire de France,
American Gros Grain,
American Foulards.
An Elegant Line of Rich Black Silks, from $1·00 to $5·00,
Bought at auction and of importers direct. Prices are much under the average. 1 7 fmm

FOR THE LADIES.
OPENING DAY
FOR
Ladies' Suits, Sacques, Etc. Etc.,
Wednesday, March 24 1869.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.
Announce their display of
SAMPLE SUITS, SACQUES, ETC.,
At the above date. The stock of material comprises the most desirable styles in the market, from which orders will be immediately executed.
The cheap location we occupy, combined with advantages in purchase, enable us to offer great inducements in this Department.
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET
3 20 4t ABOVE WILLOW.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115.
LADIES' EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteli, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $3·50.
Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram & Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 325 3m

CARPETINGS.
OPENING
OF
SPRING CARPETINGS,
No. 729 CHESNUT Street.
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Begs to Announce his New Styles of Gents' Boots and Shoes, for Spring Wear, and is now ready to receive and fulfil all orders which the public may favor him with. 10 16 fmw2

AGRICULTURAL.
PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, 3 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 tf

THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

"Harper's."

Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. send us the April number of *Harper's*, *Putnam's*, *The Atlantic Our Young Folks*, and *Our Old Folks*.

The April number of *Harper's* is an attractive issue, profusely illustrated, and with the following table of contents:—"The Freaks of Lightning," by Jacob Abbott, with eighteen illustrations; "An Artist in Alaska," by A. H. Guernsey, with twelve illustrations; "The Great South American Earthquake of 1868," by E. G. Squier, with thirteen illustrations; "Catharine II of Russia," by Eugene Lawrence; "My Chum's Story," by Austin Abbott; "Song of the Wind," by Mary N. Prescott; "About Cold," by Robert Tomes; "False and True," by Elizabeth Akers Allen; "The Romance of the Maidens," by Amelia Jones; "Women's Work and Wages," by Hettie M. Cannon; "To Majorica," by Robert Tomes; with two illustrations; "My Enemy's Daughter," chapters twelve and thirteen, by Justin McCarthy, with two illustrations; "Not Enough Money," by Katharine G. Ware; "The Secretary with a Secret," by Justin McCarthy; "Homeward," by Carl Spencer; "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Editor's Book Table;" "Editor's Record of Current Events;" and "Editor's Drawer."

It is announced that in the May number a new novel, by Mrs. Dinah Muloch Craik, entitled "A Brave Lady," will be commenced.

From Jacob Abbott's article on the "Freaks of Lightning" we quote as follows:—

Sometimes the sudden and violent discharges of great accumulations of electricity are accompanied at the time by a continual flow, affecting, especially, all the salient and projecting points in the vicinity, and even also extended surfaces, in many cases, where such surfaces are broken by minute projections. A very violent thunder-storm broke over the city of Paris on the night of the 16th of July, 1866, of which most extraordinary accounts were given in the papers of the following day. The clouds that were formed were enormous in mass and in density, and so rapid was the condensation of vapor that electricity was developed in immense quantities, and it passed to and fro between the clouds and the earth in every conceivable way. The consequence was a continual succession of the most vivid flashes of lightning, and an incessant crashing and rolling of thunder. The lightning struck and did serious damage in many places. In one instance it fell upon one of the gas tubes in the street. It fused a portion of the tube, and set the gas on fire, which, in its burning, illuminated the whole surrounding region and produced universal alarm. While these effects were produced by the violent discharges coming in rapid succession from the accumulations of electric force, there seems to have been also a flow of a more gentle and quiet character, directing itself upon all conducting surfaces and masses, and especially upon every projecting point. Most extraordinary accounts were given in the papers the next day of the lambent flames seen alighting upon every prominent point in the streets, or gliding along the watercourses, or blazing up from the openings of the sewers. Some people saw the street in certain places, as they said, full of fire. These accounts were, no doubt, greatly exaggerated, the minds of the observers being much disturbed by their excitement and their alarm. There is, however, every reason to believe that there was a great deal of reality in the foundation of the stories.

In the eastern part of Paris, at the place formerly occupied by the Bastile, there stands a tall column called "The Column of July," being so named from certain great events which occurred during that month on a certain year, and which the column was intended to commemorate. Upon the top of this column is a statue of Liberty standing on tip-toe, and with symbolic wings at her back, extended as in the act of commencing to fly. This column was observed carefully during the storm by a responsible witness, who states that electric light emanated in brilliant coruscations from all the salient points of the figure above, and passed in a luminous stream from the upraised foot to the ball below on which the figure was poised.

Other witnesses testify to a similar illumination of the summit of the spire of Notre Dame, a tall and slender spire which forms a very striking and most beautiful contrast to the massive towers which form so conspicuous a feature in the facade of that building. This spire rises to a height of nearly three hundred and fifty feet into the air, and the electrical effect observed on this occasion may have been increased by the enormous quantity of lead used in the structure, and especially in the statue and other ornaments pertaining to it.

From the sketch of Catherine II of Russia, by Eugene Lawrence, we make this quotation:—

In the year 1762 Catherine became empress. Around her were gathered the chief conspirators, men coarse, ill-educated, and risen from the lowest ranks of the people, in whose society she complained that she could find no pleasure, yet to whose aid she was indebted for all she was. Her subjects were discontented and rebellious. She visited Moscow, the ancient seat of the Czars; but her life was threatened, and she hastily returned to St. Petersburg. Even there she found herself surrounded by conspiracies against her power and her person. The European monarchs looked coldly upon the parvenu empress who now wielded the uncertain sceptre which she was believed to have won by a barbarous and dreadful crime; and, from her dangerous eminence, Catherine beheld herself everywhere surrounded by a thousand terrors which might have appalled any nature less resolute than her own.

Danger, however, seemed only to draw out her wonderful genius for command, and her fierce, unhallowed ambition guided her to a course of policy that made her the most potent monarch of her time. She crushed discontent at home with unparalleled vigor. The ancient nobility of Russia, who hated and despised the German usurper and her low-born courtiers, at length became her willing slaves. The countless legions of bishops and monks, whom she had offended and treated with ignominy when they had ceased to be useful to her, hid themselves, overawed and helpless, in their cells. Her splendid victories and conquests won for her a popularity among her subjects such as none of her predecessors but Peter the Great had possessed. Abroad, the monarchs of Europe were soon overmastered by her imperious will. Frederick the Great courted her favor. Joseph II, of Austria, became a willing instrument in accomplishing her most unscrupulous designs. George III of England sank into her ally. And dissolute Louis XV vainly strove by feeble diplomacy to check the stately progress of the new Semiramis. Catherine became the master intellect of Europe.

Of all her vast designs, that upon which her chief energies were expended was to make Russia acknowledged as one of the civilized nations of the time. As Philip of Macedon had labored with fierce, untiring zeal to make his native kingdom Greek, so Catherine lived to make Russia European. She was resolved to be received as a peer into that assemblage of crowned heads whose haughty caste was still inclined to look down upon the barbarous empire which the great Peter had brought into notice; and she prepared to take an equal place among the Hapsburg, the Bourbons, and the Guelphs.

If she had not been an Empress, Catherine might perhaps have won a higher glory as an author. Her love for letters was intense and lasting. She sought the correspondence and the friendship of almost every eminent literary man of the day; she wrote to Voltaire in terms of sincere admiration, and strove in vain to allure him to St. Petersburg. With Diderot she was more successful, and the philosopher condescended to give a portion of his time to a visit to the faithful Empress. Their conversations were long and philosophical; and Diderot seems to have found a far more agreeable friend in Catherine than the sarcastic Voltaire in his admirer and persecutor, Frederick.

Catharine was always profuse in her liberality to literary men. She purchased Diderot's library for a considerable sum, in order to provide a dowry for his daughter, allowed him to retain the use of it for life, and settled upon him a pension as her librarian. She wished to induce the historian Robertson, by munificent offers, to write an account of her reign. Her court was filled with men of intelligence and learning, of science and art. Every form of mental excellence found in her a friend; she established academies or societies of learning and science, and lavished her revenues in seeking to awaken the intellect of her people. Poets, musicians, philosophers, actors, and artists sprang up under her careful patronage; and she succeeded, at last, in making St. Petersburg illustrious as one of the intellectual centres of Europe.

"The Atlantic."

The April number of the *Atlantic* opens with three chapters of Colonel Higginson's novel of "Malbone." The other contributions are "The Mission of Birds;" "Autobiography of a Shaker;" "Run Wild;" "A Strange Arrival;" "A Carpet-bagger in Pennsylvania;" "How we Grow in the Great Northwest;" "Our Inebriates, Classified and Clarified;" "Door-step Acquaintance;" "The Pacific Railroad—open;" "A Ride with a Mad Horse in a Freight Car;" "To-day;" Reviews and Literary Notices.

We quote as follows from the article entitled "The Mission of Birds":—

The measure worm of the Middle States, so successfully driven from the squares of New York by the English Sparrow, but still ravaging the parks of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, has two very powerful enemies among our native birds, which would be abundantly able to keep them in check were they themselves unmolested. They are the Cedar Bird and the Purple Grakle. Unfortunately, both of these birds are under the ban of the unreflecting and prejudiced; one because he helps himself to our cherries, the other because he is accused of making free with our corn-fields at harvest-time.

The canker-worm still riots in almost undisturbed possession of our orchards. Each year extends the area of its ravages, and witnesses the loss of millions of dollars' worth of fruit, the growth and development of which it prevents. We have many native birds which would prey upon and keep down these pests—most of them, too, harmless and inoffensive species—but the murderous gun and the still more destructive cat have so thinned their ranks that they are now too few to cope with the worst enemies of the orchard. Yet there are powerful auxiliaries whom we might call in most effectually where circumstances favor. The domestic pigeon has been shown, by the testimony of Dr. Jeffries Wyman, to feed its young with enormous quantities of these worms. And it is a well-established fact that gardens and orchards protected by the inmates of the dovecot have been known to be kept free from them, when all around the trees of other grounds were devastated. The common domestic fowls, also, under favorable circumstances, are of great service in destroying the canker-worm. But their presence cannot generally be permitted, nor their services made available.

The Blue Jay, whose good name and fame our space will not permit us here to vindicate, has recently been rendering very valuable and efficient services to the dwellers on the lake shore of Ohio. Our venerable friend, Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, of Cleveland, informs us that the tent caterpillars—*Cuisocampa americana*—which with us are such pests in the orchards, have been attacked and destroyed by the Blue-Jay so thoroughly that hardly a specimen can now be found on the entire lake shore. These good deeds of the Jay, we are happy to add, are appreciated by the enlightened cultivators of that State, who overlook their depredations for the sake of the greater good they do, and are wiser in their generation than our own Solons, who allow these birds no mercy.

The cabbage butterfly of Europe, whose larvæ are so destructive that, according to Mudie, were it not for the sparrow not a single cabbage would be raised in any part of Great Britain, has made its appearance in large numbers on our shores. In the province of New Brunswick and in the neighborhood of Calais, this unwelcome visitor is already abundant. Year by year it is extending the area of its depredations, and each year brings it nearer to our own gardens. How are we to meet this new enemy? We have no sparrows as yet domiciled among us. That any of our native birds will show themselves equal to the task of its destruction is, we fear, hardly to be hoped; so long as the gun and the cat are permitted to restrict their numbers to the minimum, we may not anticipate any present or effectual relief from our natural protectors whose services we repay with ingratitude or neglect.

Somewhere about the close of the winter of 1868, late in February or early in March, a pair of Black-throated Blue Warblers—a bird supposed never to make its appearance with us before May—took up their abode in the small yard in the rear of the writer's house in Boston. Whence they could have come at that season of the year we were unable to conjecture. They were plump, lively, and active, and in excellent condition every way. They at once made themselves at home, searching every crack and crevice in and about the roof, lattice, and outbuilding for the eggs and larvæ of insects, of which they evidently found an abundance. After having thoroughly explored our premises and exhausted its supply, they proceeded to those of our neighbors, but returned each night to roost on the clothes-line stretched from an upper window to the top of a high trellis. This they continued to do for a week or more. After this we did not see them again.

Their visit to us was followed by notable consequences. The swarms of hairy caterpillars that every year before their advent had so abounded as to be an intolerable nuisance entirely disappeared, and have not since been seen. Their entire race seems to have been exterminated by our two little visitors. These warblers, unfortunately for us, are not residents here, even in summer, but flit rapidly through our State in their spring and fall migrations. But the immense service they are capable of doing, and which they must do somewhere, is shown by what a single pair accomplished with us in the short space of a week.

"Putnam's."

The April number of *Putnam's Magazine* has the following list of contributions:—"To-day," a romance by R. B. Kimball, chapters ten, eleven, and twelve; "Conflagration," by J. J. Piatt; "Incidents in the Spanish Struggle," by Elie Reclus; "A Stranded Ship," part II, by L. Clarke Davis; "A Political Romance," by W. F. S. Shanks; "Hunting in Cashmere," by Captain J. F. Elten; "My Man Anatomy," by R. Morris Copeland; "Horace," book I, ode xxiii; "The Eastern Question," by J. S. C. Abbott; "Wonders of the Deep," second paper, by Schele de Vere; "The Right Honorable John Bright," by G. M. Towne; "Twelve Hours Apart," by S. M. B. Piatt; "Young Men's Christian Association," by F. W. Ballard; "A Curiosity of Literature," by Theo. Johnson; "Current Events," by V. B. Denslow; "Literature, Art, and Science Abroad," by Bayard Taylow; "Fine Arts," by S. S. Conant; "Table Talk," by Clarence Cook.

We extract the following "Curiosity of Literature:"—

When Wolfe published his celebrated ode, "The Burial of Sir John Moore," the people of England thought that a new great poet had arisen in the literature of their country. Lord Byron pronounced that poem one of the finest in the language, and Goethe said he did not know but that it was the most characteristic and impressive ode he had ever read. Henri Taine thinks that "its author was a great poet, not only knowing how to produce a grand effect by the simplest of means, but also a perfect master in word-painting." Strangely enough however, the author of this remarkable poem, which has lost none of its popularity since it was first published, in his subsequent productions, which were not very numerous, fell so much short of the legitimate expectations to which "The Burial of Sir John Moore" had given rise, that, for the sake of his poetical fame, it was regretted by many of the most competent critics that Wolfe should have written anything but this great and powerful poem. Sergeant Talfourd said, in regard to this subject:—"Had the author of 'The Burial of Sir John Moore' written nothing but these admirable lines, who would have suspected his poverty of imagination? As it was, his succeeding failures betrayed the secret, and showed that his inspiration was accidental, and not the result of natural temperament—a flash of fancy only—not the steady blaze of genius." And another critic said: "Wolfe's first shot struck the very centre of the ring; the others could not be found."

Under these circumstances it is certainly somewhat singular that the critics should never have suspected Wolfe of plagiarism, but contented themselves with believing that he had for once a brief fit of inspiration, and not another afterwards. It is true, similar instances are not wanting in English and American literature. Sir Egerton Brydges was a poet of this class; had he written nothing but his exquisite sonnet, "Echo and Silence," which Wordsworth and Southey so loudly praised, he would have taken high rank as a poet, and it would have been a matter of sincere regret that his Muse should have been so grudging of her favors. But his subsequent efforts were unequal to the aforesaid sonnet; they broke the charm he had raised, and showed that he was indebted to Fortune for his success, not to his genius. He courted the Muse all his life long most patiently and laboriously, but she never smiled on him again. Similar instances of the chance inspiration of an hour are Pomfret's 'Choice,' Woodworth, the American poet's, 'Old Oaken Bucket,' Key's 'Star-Spangled Banner,' etc.

But in regard to Wolfe's poem, we believe we have found evidence which seems to establish the fact that it is not an original production. We beg our readers to compare carefully 'The Burial of Sir John Moore,' which we append here, with the following French and German poems, and they will find a striking similarity between them—so striking, indeed, that no one will undertake to deny for a moment that they must be translations, and, moreover, almost literal translations of each other. The German poem, which the editor of that excellent and reliable German periodical, the Leipsic *Europa*, quotes on page 392 of his periodical for 1861 (No. 10), dates from the second half of the seventeenth century, and was written in honor of the famous Swedish hero, General Torstenson, who fell at the siege of Dantsic, at the moment when his men, having been repulsed by the garrison, prepared to return to the Swedish men-of-war.

The French poem, *Ni le son du tambour—ni la marche funèbre*, was written in commemoration of a gallant Breton officer, Colonel de Beaumanoir, who was shot, in 1749, at the siege of Pondicherry. His comrades were likewise compelled to re embark so hurriedly, that they scarcely had time to bury his remains at the foot of a bastion. The poem is to be found in Lally Tollendal's "Memoirs for the Rehabilitation of my Father."

I.

Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note,
As his corse to the ramparts we hurried;
Not a soldier discharg'd a farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero was buried.

We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The turf with our bayonets turning,
By the straggling moonbeams' misty light,
And our lanterns dimly burning.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow;
But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,
And we bitterly thought on the morrow.

No useless coffin confined his breast,
Nor in sheet nor in shroud we bound him;
But he lay a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

We thought, as we heap'd his narrow bed,
And smooth'd down his lonely pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
And we far away on the billow.

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him;
But nothing he'll reck if they let him sleep on,
In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

But half our heavy task was done,
When the clock told the hour for retiring;
And we heard by the distant and random gun,
That the foe was sulienly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his frame fresh and gory;
We carv'd not a line, we rais'd not a stone,
But we left him alone in his glory.

II.

THE GERMAN POEM.

Kein Grabgesang, keine Trommel erscholl,
Als zum Wall seine Leiche wir huben;
Kein Krieger schoss ihm sein Lebewohl,
Wo wir still unsern Helden begruben.

Wir gruben in stummer Nacht ihn ein
Mit Schwertern in Erd' und in Trummer,
Bei des truben Mondlichts schwanken dem Schein,
Und der matten Laterne Geflimmer.

Kein unnutzer Sarg seine Brust einhegt',
Nicht mit Linnen und Tuchern bedecket;
Er lag, wie ein Krieger sich schlafen legt,
Im Soldatenmantel gestrecket.

Gar lange Gebete hielten wir nicht,
Wir sprachen kein Wort von Sorgen;
Wir schauten nur fest auf das todte Gesicht
Und dachten mit Schmerz an den Morgen.

Wir dachten, als wir gewuhlet sein Bett
Und sein einsames Kissen gezogen,
Wie Fremdling und Feind uber's Haupt ihm geht,
Wenn fern wir uber den Wogen.

Wenn sie uber der kalte Aschen sodann
Den entflohenen Geist mogen kranken;
Er achtet es nicht, wenn er runen nur kann
In der Gruft, wo ihn Schweden versenken.

Unser schweres Geschaft war nur halbgethan,
Als die Glocke zum Ruckzug ertonte;
Wir horten der Feinde Geschosse nahn,
Da die terne Kanone erdrohnte.

Wir legten ihn langsam und traurig hinein,
Frisch blutend vom Felde der Ehren;
Wir liessen, ohn' Grabmal und Leichenstein,
Ihn nur mit dem Ruhme gewahren.

III.

THE FRENCH POEM.

Ni le son du tambour—ni la marche funebre—
Ni le feu des soldats—ne marqua son depart.
Mais du brave, a la hate, a travers les tenebres,
Mornes—nous portames le cadavre au rempart!

De minuit c'etait l'heure, et solitaire et sombre—
La lune a peine offrait un debile rayon;
La lanterne luisait peniblement dans l'ombre,
Quand de la bayonette on creusa le gazon.

D'inutile cercueil ni de drap funeraire
Nous ne daignames point entourer le heros;
Il gisait dans les plis du manteau militaire
Comme un guerrier qui dort son heure de repos.

La priere qu'on fit fut de courte duree:
Nul ne parla de deuil, bien que le cœur fut plein!
Mais on fixait du mort la figure adoree—
Mais avec amertume on songeait au demain.

Au demain! quand ici ou sa fosse s'apprete,
Ou son humide lit on dresse avec sanglots,
L'ennemi orgueilleux marchera sur sa tete,
Et nous, ses veterans, serons loin sur les flots!

Ils terniront sa gloire—on pourra les entendre
Nommer l'illustre mort d'un ton amer—ou fol;
Ils les laissera dire—Eh! qu'importe a sa cendre
Que la maine d'un Breton a confiee au sol?

L'œuvre durait encor, quand retentit la cloche
Au sommet du beffroi:—et le canon lointain,
Tire par intervalle, en annoncant l'approche,
Signalait la fierte de l'ennemi hautain.

Et dans sa fosse alors le mimes lentement—
Pres du champ ou sa gloire a ete consommee;
Ne mimes a l'endroit pierre ni monument,
Le laissant seul a seul avec sa renommee!

An attentive examination of the three poems will show, not only that they are so much like one another that each of them might be considered a literal translation of the other, but also that both the French and English translations (for, the German ode being the oldest one, the other poems are of course translations) were made with consummate ability; in both of them, despite the difficulties presented by the dissimilarities of the respective languages, the characteristic tone of the original is most happily imitated, and the peculiar rhythm of the German poem, which the French translator must have found extremely difficult, is so faithfully rendered that the music of the three poems, if we may say so, is equally striking and impressive.

As regards the question, which of the two poems was translated by Wolfe, whether the German original or the French translation, it is extremely difficult to decide. The probability, however, is in favor of the French translation which Wolf Tone, perhaps, after his return from France, communicated to Wolfe.

"The Galaxy."

The April number of the *Galaxy* opens with the fourth and fifth chapters of Charles Reade's story entitled "Put Yourself in his Place." The other articles are "The Great Danger of the Republic," by E. Darwin Smith; "To Marry or not to Marry?" by T. M. Coan; "The Exile World of London," by Justice McCarthy; "Susan Fielding," by Mrs. Edwards, three chapters; "The Astor Library," by Frank H. Norton; "Pyramus and Thisbe," by Henry James, Jr.; "Animal Food," by John C. Draper, M.D.; "Our Great Farmers—Among the Milk Makers," by Charles W. Elliott; "A Sister of Mercy," by Sarah M. B. Piatt; "My Music Teacher," by E. W. Thompson; "The Guest," by Anna L. Johnson; "The Galaxy Miscellany;" "The Singer's Alms," by Henry Abbey; "Drift-wood;" "Literature and Art;" and "Nebulæ." The concluding chapters of Miss Austin's novel of "Cipher" are given in a supplement.

From Mr. Justice McCarthy's article entitled "The Exile World of London," we make the following extracts:—

Many English peers have, indeed, quite a *speculative* in the way of patronizing exiles; but, of course, in all such cases the exile must have a name which brings some gratifying distinction to his host. He must be somebody worth pointing out to the other guests. I know that many Continental refugees have chafed at all this, and some have steadily held aloof from it, and declined to be shown off for the admiration of a novelty-hunting crowd. Many, too, have been deceived by it; have mistaken such idle attention for profound and practical sympathy, and have thought that two or three peers and half a dozen aristocratic petticoats could direct the foreign policy of England. They have swelled with hope and confidence; have built their plans and based their organizations on the faith that Park Lane meant the British Government, and that the politeness of a Cabinet Minister was as good as the assistance of a British fleet; and have found out what idiots they were in such a belief, and have gone nigh to breaking their hearts accordingly. Indeed, the readiness of all classes in England to rush at any distinguished exile, and become effusive about himself and his cause is very often—or, at least, used to be—a cruel kindness, sure to be misunderstood and to betray—a love that killed.

Nothing could, in its way, have been more unfortunate and calamitous than the outburst of popular enthusiasm in England about the Polish insurrection four years ago. Some of the Polish leaders living in London were completely deceived by it, and finally believed that England was about to take up arms in their cause. An agitation was got up, outside the House of Commons, by an earnest, well meaning gentleman, who really believed what he said; and inside the House by a bustling, quick-witted political adventurer, who certainly ought not to have believed what he said. This latter gentlemen actually went out to Cracow, in Austrian Poland, and was received there with wild demonstrations of welcome as a representative of the national will of England and the precursor of English intervention. The Polish insurrection went on; and England wrote a diplomatic note, which Russia resented as a piece of impertinence; and there England's sympathy ended. "I think," said a great English Liberal to me, "that every Englishman who helped to encourage these poor Poles and give them hope of English help, has Polish blood on his hands." I think so, too.

I have always thought that Felice Orsini was in some sort a victim to the kind of delusion which English popularity so easily fosters. I met Orsini when he came to England, not very long before the unfortunate and criminal attempt of the Rue Lepelletier; and I was much taken, as most people who met him were, by the simplicity, sweetness, and soldierly frankness of his demeanor. He delivered some lectures in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and other large towns, on his own personal adventures—principally his escape from prison—and though he had but a moderate success as a lecturer, he was surrounded everywhere by well-meaning and sympathizing groups, the extent of whose influence and the practical value of whose sympathy he probably did not at first quite understand. He certainly had, at one time, some vague hopes of obtaining for the cause of Italian independence a substantial assistance from England. A short experience cured him of that dream; and I fancy it was then that he formed the resolution which he afterwards attempted so desperately to carry out. I think, from something I heard him say once, that Mazzini had endeavored to enlighten him as to the true state of affairs in England, and the real value of the sort of sympathy which London so readily offers to any interesting exile. But I do not believe Mazzini's advice had much influence over Orsini. Indeed, the latter, at the time I saw him, had but little respect for Mazzini. He spoke with something like contempt of the great conspirator. It would have been well for Orsini if he had, in one thing at least, followed the counsels of Mazzini. People used to say some years ago that odious and desperate as Orsini's attempt was, it at least had the merit of frightening Louis Napoleon into active efforts on behalf of Italy. There was so much about Orsini that was worthy and noble that one would be glad to regard him as even in his crime the instrument of good to the country he loved so well. But documentary and other evidence has made it clear since Orsini's death that the negotiations which ended in Solferino and Villafranca were begun before Orsini had ever planned his murderous enterprise. The fact is that, during the Crimean war, Cavour first tried England on the subject, through easy-going and heedless Lord Clarendon—who hardly took the trouble to listen to the audacious projects of his friend—and then turned to France, where quicker and shrewder ears listened to what he had to say.

Louis Blanc is, perhaps, the only revolutionary exile who, in my time, has been everywhere and permanently popular in London society. The fate of a political exile in a place like London usually is to be a lion among one clique and a *bete noir* in another. But Louis Blanc has been accepted and welcomed everywhere, although he has never compromised or concealed one iota of his political opinions. I think one explanation, and, perhaps, *the* explanation of this somewhat remarkable phenomenon, is to be found in the fact that Louis Blanc never for an hour played the part of a conspirator. He seems to have honorably construed his place in English society to be that of one to whom a shelter had been given, and who was bound not to make any use of that shelter which could embarrass his host. In London he ceased to be an active politician. He refused to exhibit himself *en victime*. He appealed to no public pity. He made no parade of defeat and exile. He went to work steadily as a literary man, and he had the courage to be poor. When he appeared in public it was simply as a literary lecturer. He was not very successful in that capacity. At least he was not what the secretary of a lyceum would call a success. He gave a series of lectures on certain phases of society in Paris before the great Revolution, and they were attended by all the best literary men in London, who were, I think, unanimous in their admiration of the power, the eloquence, the brilliancy which these pictures of a ghastly past displayed. But the general public cared nothing about the *salons* where wit, and levity, and wickedness prepared the way for revolution; and I heard Louis Blanc pour out an *apologia* (I don't mean an apology) for Jean Jacques Rousseau in language of noble eloquence, and with dramatic effect worthy of a great orator, in a small lecture-room, in which three-fourths of the space was empty. Since that time he has delivered lectures occasionally at the request of mechanics' institutions and such societies; but he has not essayed a course of lectures on his own account. Every one knows him; every one likes him; every one admires his manly, modest character and his uncompromising republicanism. Lately he has lived more in Brighton than in London; but wherever in England he happens to be, he lives always as a simple citizen; he has never been raved about like Kossuth or denounced like Mazzini; and has occupied himself wholly with his historical labors and his letters to a Paris newspaper.

"Our Young Folks"

for April is, as usual, handsomely printed and nicely illustrated. The contents are varied and entertaining, and combine in an attractive manner, suited to juvenile tastes, the amusing and the useful.

"The Eclectic"

for April, published by E. R. Pelton, New York, sustains its well-won reputation as a first-class miscellany. A steel-plate portrait of Rosa Bonheur is given as a frontispiece, and the magazine is made up of judicious selections from the leading European periodicals.

"Our Old Folks"

is the new Philadelphian magazine, which has now reached its second number. The articles are generally well written and interesting, and the April number shows considerable improvement over its predecessor. Published by R. Hafleigh, No. 731 Walnut street.

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OR
KIT CARSON'S LAST TRAIL.
BY LEON LEWIS,
AUTHOR OF "THE WAGON TRAIN," "THE WITCH FINDER," "THE WATER WOLF," ETC. ETC.

CHAPTER I.
A LIFE GLORIOUSLY STAKED!

Towards the close of a beautiful day in June, 1867, a man and woman, mounted upon fleet horses, came galloping over one of the great plains of the West, and drew rein in the shade of a clump of cotton-woods upon the bank of a beautiful river. They had ridden far and rapidly. Their steeds were panting, and covered with sweat and foam.

"We must give the horses a breathing spell," said the former, slipping to the ground; and his companion nodded a graceful assent, as she followed his example.

The couple were evidently father and daughter.

The man was in the prime of life, hale and hearty, with a large frame, which was sinewy and athletic, without ceasing to be refined and prepossessing. He had the keen, shrewd look peculiar to the advance-guards of civilization, and there was an honest, frank expression on his sun-browned face that proclaimed his integrity and courage.

In her way, his daughter was equally picturesque and attractive.

In the early flush of womanhood, with a pure, sweet, and tender face, with eyes darkly glowing, with coral-tinted lips, and cheeks softly flushed with the hue of the rose, with amber curls floating behind her, she was as graceful as a gazelle, as light-hearted as a bird, as lovely as a flower, and as spirited as an untamed antelope.

The stream by which the couple had halted was Wood river, a branch of the Platte, in Nebraska, at a point fifty miles northwest of Fort Kearney.

"Are you tired, Miriam?" asked the hunter, George Dane, with fatherly solicitude.

"Tired, father?" rejoined the maiden, with a happy laugh. "Oh, no! How could I be tired after a day like this? Every minute has been filled with pleasure and excitement. I feel as fresh as yonder bird."

The father smiled understandingly, with a look full of the fondest affection.

"I can guess the cause of your lightness of heart," said he, smilingly. "The return, now daily expected, of a certain Hubert Earle, from the mines of Idaho, may account, I suspect, for your present gladness."

A heightened color appeared on Miriam's face, for the name mentioned was that of her lover. She answered the glances of her father, however, with a frankness that attested his entire sympathy with her, and said:—

"True, father, my heart has been unusually light for several days past. How could it be otherwise, since I know that Hubert is coming?"

Mr. Dane did not reply. He was looking, with kindling eyes, over the fair flower dotted plain; and his next remark showed how widely his thoughts had strayed.

"I wonder what mother has been doing without us all day, Miriam. She must be lonely, with no one to speak to or share her meals. I shouldn't wonder if we could see our home from this point," and his face lighted up with a soulful glow. "Our cottage is not more than seven miles distant. Let me see."

He drew from his coat a pocket glass, adjusted it to his sight, pointing it in a northerly direction, and gazed through it long and earnestly, towards his ranche upon Carley's Fork.

"Yes, I see it," he said, at last, with a long, deep and joyful inspiration, as if the sight refreshed him in every nerve. "There is our cottage as plain as day. I can even see the vines you planted before the windows, Miriam. And there on the grape vine bench, under the big elm, sits your mother, busy at her sewing. Bless her! She does not imagine we are looking at her. Look, Miriam."

He yielded the instrument to his daughter, who obeyed his injunction, her lovely face glowing with smiles as she regarded the distant home-scene.

"Dear mother!" she murmured. "It is a treat to her to be able to sit out under the trees without fear or molestation. There are no hostile Indians hereabouts now—are there, father?"

"No. Red Knife, as you have already heard, was killed yesterday by a settler, and his band has retreated towards the mountains, I will confess, Miriam, that during all the time we have been in the West, I have not felt so light-hearted and care-free as since we received news of Red Knife's death. You have just seen how this joy bubbles over in me. Red Knife was a demon rather than a savage."

Miriam shuddered, and her features even paled at the memory of the Indian mentioned.

"He never spared a pale face," she said, striving to speak calmly. "Desolation and cruelty marked his path. For more than three years he has raged to and fro upon the plains like a ravening wolf. He was the terror of the border."

"You have named him appropriately, Miriam," said the hunter. "He had a fiendish hatred of the white race, and his victims have been many."

Mr. Dane held out his hand for the glass, and Miriam was in the act of restoring it, when a strange, gasping, panting sound startled them both and sent them quickly to their saddles.

The hunter wheeled his horse and looked down upon the river bank, from which direction the sound had come, his manner self-possessed, but his countenance indicative of alarm. The maiden followed his example.

Her eyes were the first to discover the cause of the sound that had startled them, detecting a man's figure creeping along through the undergrowth of bushes lining the shore.

At the same moment, their presence in turn was detected, for the man dropped suddenly among the protecting bushes, as if he had been shot.

"An Indian?" whispered Miriam, drawing from her bosom a revolver.

The hunter shook his head, continuing to watch the spot at which the man had fallen, his hand on his rifle, his manner that of one ready for action.

Suddenly, as the man showed a haggard face peering cautiously from his concealment, Mr. Dane's anxious countenance broke into a smile, and he cried out:—

"Hallo! Is that you, Thompson? Do you take us for Indians, that you skulk there in the bushes?"

The individual addressed was silent a full minute, as it seemed, from sheer amazement; then he sprang out from his hiding place with a cry of relief, and advanced swiftly towards the father and daughter.

He was a man of middle age, of the ordinary type of backwoodsmen, strong and brown and stalwart, of the rude, rough type that seems to belong to the border. His face was haggard and white, although covered with perspiration. His breath came through his parted lips in quick, uneven gasps. He had run far and swiftly, and looked as if about to drop from fatigue.

"What has happened, Thompson?" asked Dane, with keen anxiety, the man's singular appearance giving him a sudden shock of alarm.

"The Indians!" gasped Thompson, scarcely able to command his voice. "They are coming! Red Knife and his band—divided—my wife—my children! Help me! Help me!"

"What talk is this?" cried Dane, agitated in spite of his efforts at self-control. "Red Knife was killed yesterday—"

"He was only wounded," interrupted Thompson. "He is coming to take his vengeance on us settlers. He has divided his band into two. They were up at the Deer Fork this morning, and are now coming this way. The points to be struck are your house and mine."

"My God!" ejaculated Dane, as his informant paused in his excited, breathless narration.

"A horse! a horse!" cried Thompson, reeling with fatigue. "I can go no further on foot. My wife, my children—God pity and save them!"

He looked from the hunter to his daughter in agonized and mute supplication.

Dane snatched the glass from Miriam's hands and placed it to his eyes.

He looked to the northward—saw his pretty cottage, his wife busy at her needle under the trees—and glanced at the dim line of the horizon stretching away eastward and westward from his home.

Suddenly the glass dropped from his hands—his face blanched to the hue of snow. From the west, seeming to emerge from the clouds of scarlet and gold, he had beheld a band of mounted Indians riding boldly towards that unprotected home, towards that unconscious and helpless woman.

With a frenzied cry he put spurs to his horse, and dashed away like a madman, shouting to his daughter to follow him; at the same instant Thompson staggered forward and fell in the maiden's path, holding up his hands in anguish.

"My wife! my children!" he groaned.

There was no hesitation in the soul of the brave Miriam.

"Mine is but a single life; he has seven depending on him," she said, aloud.

As she spoke she leaped from her saddle, and, with a gesture, commanded him to take her place.

"But—your danger!" faltered Thompson. "The Indians—"

Miriam again pointed to the saddle.

"Go," she commanded. "Think only of your family, and be gone!"

Still Thompson hesitated, sweeping the horizon with eager glances, to assure himself that no immediate danger threatened. A change came over his face as he looked, and he uttered a wild cry, catching up the glass Mr. Dane had let fall, and looking through it.

The sight he beheld convulsed him with terror.

Not a mile away, to the west, he saw coming over a ridge in the plain, and approaching rapidly, a considerable body of mounted savages.

"They're coming—a band of red-skins—directly towards us!" he gasped. "I'm lost! Fly, Miriam, while you have the time!"

The maiden took the glass and gazed through it an instant at the approaching foe. A strange light appeared in her eyes—a light possessed only by those upon whom God has bestowed a consciousness of His great protection—the light of a heroism which death itself cannot master.

"Sure enough," she murmured. "They are coming! The leader is Red Knife. Go, neighbor Thompson—on the instant!"

"We can ride together!" cried Thompson.

"No! the horse is tired. We have been to Willow Island. We should be overtaken before we had gone two miles!"

"Then we'll die together!"

"No! no! You must mount!"

With a grasp so sudden and firm that it startled him, the maiden pushed him towards the horse, and in another instant he found himself, more by instinct than by thought, seated in the saddle.

"Away, Selim!" cried Miriam to her steed, with an imperative gesture. "Away!"

The horse broke furiously over the plain, giving Thompson only time enough to flash a look of gratitude towards the maiden as he dashed away to the northeast, towards his menaced home.

A moment later, Mr. Dane looked over his shoulder—took in at a glance the situation of affairs, recognizing the peril as well as the heroism of his child—bowed his head solemnly, as one submits to the inevitable, in approbation of her conduct, and then he swept on to the rescue of his wife, his soul torn by such emotions as are seldom brought to battle together.

And Miriam, throwing herself flat upon the ground, remained alone upon the plain, in the very path of a score of mounted Indians, who were galloping towards her with the swiftness of the wind!

CHAPTER II.
A CURIOUS AND STARTLING MYSTERY!

Skirting the Black Hills, forty miles west of Fort Laramie, a party of horsemen were riding eastward.

They had left Fort Bridger eight days before, taking the route of the North Platte, and were now following the Oregon emigrant roads among those long ridges, dry beds of rivers, and sterile plains by which the region of the Black Hills is distinguished.

The bulk of the party consisted of ten cavalrymen, under a lieutenant, who were returning to Fort Laramie, their post of duty. They were well mounted, and had several led horses in their train, loaded with their provisions and appurtenances of travel.

The balance of the party comprised three civilians, who had seized the opportunity of crossing the mountains under military escort. Two of these were emigrants who had settled near Fort Bridger, but who had tired of the great solitude, or been frightened by the Indians, and were now returning eastward in search of homes nearer the haunts of civilization.

The third civilian was Hubert Earle, the lover of Miriam Dane, the settler's daughter, whom we have just left in such deadly peril.

He was a splendid specimen of American manhood, magnificently formed, broad-shouldered, deep chested, as vigorous as an athlete, and rode his horse, a fiery Mexican steed, with the grace and ease of a Centaur.

At the moment of his introduction to the reader, he was riding in the rear of the little train, busy with his own reflections, which were evidently as bright as the morning itself—the forenoon preceding the events we have recorded.

His thoughts were wrapt in the sweet memory of Miriam, who had wept so bitterly at his departure, and who, he expected, would smile so joyously at his return.

"The dear little soul!" he murmured aloud. "Where is she now?"

His eyes darkened with tender sweetness, his lips quivered with the ineffable love that flooded his being with a happiness akin to pain. He pictured their meeting, the pretty home they would share together, the years they would spend in each other's society, the tender mutual love and care that would bless all their coming days.

He had left her, a poor adventurer, to seek his fortune among the mines of Idaho. He was returning to her a more than moderately rich man, with bills of exchange in his chamois money-belt of sufficient value to support them both in luxury as long as they might live.

It was not to be wondered at that his thoughts were pleasant.

Suddenly he was aroused from his trance-like silence by cries of delight from his companions, and by the fact that they had checked their speed.

Looking around him quickly, he beheld the cause of the unusual excitement. To the southward, at no great distance, a small herd of buffaloes was grazing lazily, seemingly not at all alarmed by the near presence of a formidable enemy.

The wind was blowing from them, the horses were fresh, and as he looked at the tempting game, Hubert felt the spirit of the hunter grow strong within him.

Giving rein to his horse, he galloped along the line to speak to the lieutenant, but was met half way by that officer, whose sparkling eyes and eager demeanor attested to a kindling of Nimrod-like zeal.

"What do you say to an hour's sport, Mr. Earle?" shouted the lieutenant, as he bore down upon his friend, for Hubert was a decided favorite with every member of the party.

"I think it would be a downright shame to turn our backs on such splendid game," was the quick response. "Who could eat a dinner of salt pork with those fat buffaloes so near us?"

The lieutenant smiled, glanced up and down the line, reading eager longing in the faces of his men, and resolved to carry out his own and the general desire.

At a word of command from him the party set out on a quick gallop for the scene of action.

The buffaloes allowed the enemy to approach quite near, the wind favoring the hunters; but at length began to snuff the air uneasily, to shake their heads, and to look for the cause of their apprehensions.

A moment later they had beheld the enemy, and, with frightful bellowings and mighty tramp, had begun their wild, mad flight to the southward.

The chase was a long one; and it was not till the hunters had run the buffaloes upon a spur of the Black Hills that they got a good chance at them. They then brought down several plump young buffaloes, and dinner speedily became the watchword.

"It is noon, and we'll have dinner," said the lieutenant, observing that the baggage animals with their drivers were approaching. "Kindle a fire, boys, and we'll have steaks and roasts in abundance."

While this order was being carried into effect, Hubert and several others were engaged in surveying the scene.

"A lonely and desolate spot," said Hubert, thoughtfully. "It looks as if man had never before visited it."

"And no wonder," returned Brydges, "since it's five miles off the route. What could any man want here, unless he might be in pursuit of buffaloes?"

There being no answer to this question, Hubert proceeded to find an excellent grazing spot for his horse, tethered him, and flung himself on the ground in the shadow of the hill. The lieutenant and a portion of the men followed his example.

Plenty of low bushes were found dry enough to burn, and several fires were soon kindled. The choicest portions of the buffaloes were readily prepared for cooking, and it was not long before the odor of burning flesh was diffused on the air; four or five hungry soldiers serving as cooks.

It was a wild picnic scene on those lonely wilds, and every man there enjoyed it with true gipsy zest.

Suddenly a shout from one of the men who were strolling around arrested the attention of the others.

"Hallo, boys!" he cried, "I'm blest if here isn't a cave in the hill! Come, see the hole under these bushes. You never saw anything hidden neater in your lives."

"Jones thinks nobody ever saw a cave before," said one of the loungers. "For my part, I think more of something to eat than of a hole in the ground."

This sentiment was echoed by the others, but the inquisitive cave discoverer, nothing daunted, approached the fire, took from it a torch, returned to the butte, parted the bushes, revealing a dark aperture in the face of the rock, and disappeared within it, his light giving back a yellow glare for a second after he had ceased to be seen.

The camp revelry went on, the cooking progressed, the minutes passed, and Jones did not reappear.

"If that fellow had found a gold mine in there he couldn't call one of us," growled the lounger who had before spoken. "I wonder what Jones *has* found? I'll just take a look, as dinner isn't ready."

He arose lazily, abstracted a stick of burning wood for a torch, proceeded to the cavern entrance, and disappeared from view.

"Probably," said Hubert, "there's a large cavern under that hill. If we had time, it might pay to explore it. Under the present circumstances, I am like Brown, and prefer my dinner to scientific explorations."

The meal seemed to be nearly ready, for the rattling of tin cups and dishes began to be heard; the lieutenant's small camp-chest was unpacked, and the cooks shouted to the strollers to come to dinner.

"Have Jones and Brown come back?" asked the lieutenant, as he rose to a sitting position, and glanced towards the cavern.

The men replied in the negative.

"Go after them, then, King, and hurry them up," said the officer. "We must resume the march after dinner, and cannot afford to waste time here."

King, a fine young soldier, took a torch, and entered the cave.

The dinner was dealt out—hot, savory steaks and roasts—the coffee measured, and the meal commenced, but none of the men who had entered the cave made their appearance.

"How singular!" ejaculated Brydges, testily and impatiently. "What can keep those men? King has been gone ten minutes. Here, Sergeant Halsey, hurry those men up!"

The sergeant, a brown, strong man of middle age, hesitated and ventured to stammer:—

"I beg your pardon, Lieutenant, but I think there's something wrong inside the cave. There's three men in there, all hungry, and knowing that dinner's ready. Surely, they'd come back if they could. Perhaps there's wild beasts, or some strange kind of gas that smothers them, or—"

"Nonsense, Sergeant!" interrupted the lieutenant, frowning. "I give you five minutes to bring those men back. Go!"

The sergeant's face paled, but, without another word, he took up a torch and entered the cave, disappearing from the gaze of his friends.

The minutes passed, the lieutenant and the men ate their dinner mechanically, awaiting anxiously the expected return; yet none of the four came back.

The words of the sergeant had made a deep impression on the minds of his hearers. A general gloom fell upon the camp, and the men cast frequent and fearful glances in the direction of the cavern. Even the lieutenant and Hubert felt a strange depression creeping over them, which neither could resist.

"What can be the matter?" at length demanded the officer. "The sergeant's in trouble, I should judge, by this long absence. There can't be gas in the cave, or if so, he would probably have had time to cry out. There can't be wild beasts, for those four men were all well armed, and would at least have fired. Which of all you men will go into the cave and learn what the matter is?"

There was a general shrinking back. Every soldier was brave in an Indian fight, but not one dared to face a mysterious and unknown danger. Not one wished to risk the complete and total disappearance from the earth and human knowledge that had befallen his comrades.

"Whoever will venture in search of the missing men shall receive from me a hundred dollars in gold!" exclaimed Hubert in his clear, ringing tones. "Who speaks first for the money?"

The offer was tempting; but it was not accepted. Not a word of reply was made to it.

Hubert hesitated, giving a brief thought to Miriam, his loved and waiting Miriam! His face then glowed with a heroic light, and he said, in tones that did not falter:—

"I will go in search of the men, Lieutenant Brydges. Only, your party is now small, and if I do not return in twenty minutes, you may resume your journey."

"But, Earle," expostulated the lieutenant, "this is positive madness. You must not risk your life. We will wait a while, and if the men do not return, we will move on."

"They may need help," replied Hubert, steadily. "They may have encountered—well, God knows what, I can't imagine. If I fire my rifle, come to me. If I fail to return within the time appointed, move on!"

He went up to the nearest fire, picked up a blazing stick, arranged his rifle for instant use, approached the mouth of the cave, peered into it cautiously, and listened intently for some sound of life within.

No sound came. All was as still as death within the cavern.

The next instant Hubert had vanished therein.

All was now breathless suspense.

The lieutenant and his men gathered around to listen for the report of the rifle. Two minutes passed, but it came not. Five minutes dragged by—ten—fifteen, and still no sound reached their ears. They could see a brief space into the cavern by the light of their own torches, but nothing but rocky walls and floor met their gaze.

Twenty minutes were thus passed. The time was up, and Hubert had not returned.

The men looked at one another with pallid faces. As it turned to stone, they stood an awe-stricken group about the cavern's mouth, until the minutes had more than made up an hour—and still they lingered.

During this time they had cleared away the bushes from the mouth of the cave. They had tried again and again to peer into the dark depths of the opening, but could not. The lieutenant had called repeatedly to Robert, but received no answer. At length he proposed to tie a rope around his waist and descend into the sinister abyss, but his men objected unanimously.

"What's the use?" asked one. "There's something here that no mortal man can conquer."

"We can't risk your life, lieutenant," said another. "Just think how few there are of us."

The time continued to drag on.

At last, when two full hours had passed, Lieutenant Brydges staggered to his feet, and said:—

"This is horrible—terrible beyond expression! We have lost four of our comrades and this noble young stranger, whom I loved as a brother. This fearful cave must hold the secret of their fate, be it what it may. Let us go."

Without a word, but with white faces, in a sort of mute terror, the men mounted their horses and resumed their journey. The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New York Ledger, which is for sale at all the book stores and news depots. Ask for the number dated April 10, 1869, and in it you will find the continuation of this beautiful tale. The Ledger is mailed to subscribers at three dollars a year. The publication of Rev. Dr. Tyng's great story, which has been written expressly for the Ledger, is just commenced in the Ledger, so that our readers will get the whole of these two stories in it. The Ledger has the best stories of any paper in the world; and Henry Ward Beecher, James Parton, and Fanny Fern have articles in every number.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables, were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

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THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
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PROPOSALS.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Corner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets,
(Entrance on Greene; P. O. Box 811,)
NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing, in quantities, the following kinds of ORDNANCE STORES, now on hand at the different arsenals in the United States:—

CARTRIDGES

For Spencer's carbine	Cal. 50 and 52	Metallic primed.
For Ballard's do.	"	
For Henry's do.	"	
For Remington's do.	" 44	
For Warner's do.	"	
For Sharp's do.	" 52	Linen.
For Starr's do.	" 54	
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball	" 54	
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball	" 58	
Rifle musket cartridges, E ball	" 69 and 71	Paper.
U. S. musket cartridges, round	" 69	
U. S. musket cartridges, buck and ball	" 69	
Colt's pistol cartridges	" 44	
Colt's pistol cartridges	" 41	
Smith's carbine cartridges, rubber and metal	"	
Burnside's carbine cartridges, metal	" 36	

Farrott and Hotchkiss projectiles for all calibres of cannon; round shot, shells, canister and spherical case, for all calibres. Also, fixed ammunition for the same.

Musket percussion caps from broken-up ammunition.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms cash. Ten per cent. payable on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Twenty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Bidders will state explicitly the point or points where they will accept stores. Deliveries will only be made at the arsenals.

Samples can be seen at this office, or at any of the arsenals in the United States.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Ordnance Stores." For further information apply to the undersigned.

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
3 1 Major of Ordnance.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 17, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, Philadelphia, Pa., at 10 o'clock A.M., on THURSDAY, April 1, 1869, the following articles of clothing, *new*, but rated unsuitable for issue to troops, viz.:—

3,147 pairs Pegged Boots.
19,689 pairs Pegged Booties.
25,700 grey Flannel Shirts.

And the following articles of Clothing and Equipage, unserviceable:—

4550 Blankets.
852 Coats, privates'.
31 Great Coats, lined.
1246 Sack Coats, lined.
48 " unlined.
681 Canteens, complete.
254 Jackets, privates'.
738 Flannel and Knit Shirts.
381 pairs Stockings.
3701 pairs Trowsers, mounted.
2127 pairs " foot.

Also, at the same time and place, a large quantity of old rope, tent cuttings, burlaps, petroleum paper, cotton cuttings, old packing boxes, and other articles of clothing and equipage.

Terms—Cash in Government funds. Cash at time of purchase for all sales below $25. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on all sums above that amount.

Catalogues of the property to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

R. M. ENOS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
3 18 10t Depot Quartermaster.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23, 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123,000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 carb bridles, various.
10,000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828,450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,684 pounds of musket powder.
18,200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,634,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding. 3 1

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
8,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,130 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.

A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc. etc.
A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms—Cash.

2 22 mw6t R. H. K. WHITELEY,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:—

23 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
65,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
6000 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Carb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 1AT

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday,
March 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange:—
COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM—42 acres, on the P. and T. R. R., 10 miles from Philadelphia.
COUNTRY SEAT—7 acres, Delaware county, Wallingford Station, on the West Chester Railroad.
SEVENTH Street (North), No. 461—Residence and side yard.
THIRD Street (North), No. 613—Brick Dwelling.
ISLAND ROAD—80 acres, Grazing and Dairy Farm.
BEACH Street, No. 1316—Brick Dwelling.
WILLIAM Street, S. E. of Belgrade—Lot.
WILLIAM Street, N. W. of Almond—Lot.
ANN and BELGRADE Streets—Lot.
MONMOUTH Street, N. W. of Belgrade—Lot.
CHESNUT Street, West of Fortieth—Lot.
GROUND RENT $240 a year.
ELEVENTH Street (North), No. 615—Brick Dwelling.
ALMOND Street, Nos. 830, 832, and 834—Three Brick Dwellings.
GERMANTOWN Road and VENANGO Street—Large Lot.
SECOND and DIAMOND Streets, N. E. corner—Brick Buildings.
BREAD Street, No. 136—Brick Dwelling.
NORRIS Street, west of Almond—Brick Dwelling.
SIXTEENTH Street (North), No. 556—Three-story Brick Residence.
70 shares Waterbury Gas Light stock.
1 share Academy of Music.
$3000 Long Island 1st mortgage 6 per cent.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
20 shares Oil Creek and Caldwell Branch Petroleum Company.
20 shares Consolidation National Bank.
10 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
93 shares Mechanics' National Bank.
30 shares Manufacturers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
4 shares Franklin Fire Insurance.
5 shares Kensington National Bank.
10 shares Third National Bank.
40 shares American Life Insurance and Trust Co.
8 shares Chester Valley Railroad.
200 shares American Button-hole Machine Co.
10 shares Bank of North America.
27 shares First National Bank of Camden, N. J.
20 shares Empire Transportation Company.
500 shares McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
1 share Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
50 shares Old Township Line Turnpike.
$4000 Wyoming Valley Canal 6s.
10 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.
Assignee's Sale—Estate of Peter Conrad, Bankrupt.
$10,000 life policy in Manhattan Life Ins. Co., N. Y.
$5000 life policy in Etna Insurance Co., Hartford.
$5000 life policy in New England Mutual, Boston.
$5000 life policy in Union Mutual, of Maine.
Catalogues now ready. [3 20 2t

CHOICE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.
On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons,
March 23, 24, 25, and 27, at 4 o'clock, including British poets 120 volumes; ½ calf Waverley Novels, 50 volumes; Dickens' works, 27 volumes; Bulwer's novels, 20 volumes; Marryatt's novels; Jameson's works; Imperial Dictionary, 4 volumes; Dore's Tennyson; Don Quixote; La Fontaine, etc.; Froissart's Chronicles, with illuminations, 2 volumes; fine editions of Shakespeare, poets, theology, etc. 3 20 5t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS SHOES, TRAVELING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning, [3 17 5t
March 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
March 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [3 22 3t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning [3 20 3t
March 26, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 422 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor

Sale No. 2034 Vine street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, FINE BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
25th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 2034 Vine street, by catalogue, handsome walnut and hair cloth parlor furniture; handsome walnut chamber furniture; cottage chamber suit; superior dining-room and sitting-room furniture; fine French plate mantel mirror, handsomely framed, fine Brussels, Venetian, and ingrain carpets; 3 fine spring mattresses; oil paintings; cooking utensils, etc.
May be seen early on morning of sale. 3 18 6t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1030 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

CARD.—The undersigned will give particular attention to Sales at Dwellings of parties removing. Having no place for storage of furniture, it will be to my interest to make clean sales. Other consignments of Merchandise respectfully solicited. 2 8

SPECIAL SALE OF TRIPLE-PLATED SILVER WARE.
On Tuesday Morning,
23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1030 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, a full and general assortment of extra quality triple silver-plated ware, comprising tea sets, urns, castors, syrup-pitchers, trays, goblets, ice-pitchers, etc., etc. Now open for examination. 1t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1115 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st

SALE OF ITALIAN VASES, TAZZAS, STATUARY GROUPS AND FIGURES, CARD RECEIVERS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

METHODISM.

The Philadelphia Conference—Eighty-second Annual Session—Fifth Day's Proceedings.

This morning's session was opened by Rev. T. C. Murphy.

The names of the ministers who were ordained yesterday ordained deacons and elders by Bishop Thompson were announced.

The ordination services were as follows:—

At the Union M. E. Church, in the morning, which was crowded. Bishop Thompson ordained the following-named gentlemen as deacons:—William J. Mills, Thomas C. Pearson, Sylvester G. Grove, John T. Swindell, James J. Timanus, L.D. Simons, James Carra, Jr., William Gallagher, John P. Farraut, and James Tarbridge.

A large congregation assembled yesterday afternoon in the Spring Garden M. E. Church, for the purpose of witnessing the impressive services incident to the ordination of elders. A fervent prayer was made by Rev. J. Baer, of Baltimore, who invoked the blessings of Heaven upon the candidates for the ministry. Rev. Dr. Kynett delivered an excellent sermon, taking as his text the First Book of Samuel, 14th chapter, 6th verse. Rev. J. Mason presented the following-named gentlemen for Elders' orders:—Jacob P. Miller, Samuel A. Heilmer, John W. Harkins, Thomas B. Neely, William L. McDowell, Wesley C. Johnson, John A. Cooper, Thomas K. Peterson, and John Field. The lesson was read by Rev. M. D. Kurtz, and the epistle by Rev. D. Murphy, after which Bishop Thompson delivered the charge, and was assisted in the ordination by Drs. Castle and Murphy and Rev. Messrs. Gray, Baer, Kurtz, and Pattison. After singing the doxology the congregation was dismissed with the benediction by the pastor, Rev. W. J. Stevenson.

A draft for $114 was ordered to be drawn on Union Church in favor of Paoli Paschalville M. E. Church.

Resolutions were offered and adopted, requesting Rev. Dr. C. Cooke, who has completed a half century's service in the ministry, to preach before this Conference at its next session a semi-centenary sermon.

The Committee on Temperance made a report, recommending earnest and extra effort for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Rev. P. Coombe offered the following supplementary resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That we hail with great pleasure the fact that the National and State Temperance Societies now recognize the Christian Church as God's special agency for the reformation as well as the salvation of men; and we therefore commend the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union to the confidence and support of our people, it having been organized by the joint action of the religious and temperance organizations of this State, for the special purpose of securing a more active co-operation of the churches in the temperance work, and of combining the influence of all the friends of this reform.

The following report of the Committee on the Bible Cause was adopted:—

Whereas, The Bible is the only full and complete revelation given to man as a rule of faith and practice; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we sincerely and thankfully recognize the hand of God dealing in tender mercy with sinful man, in the origin, progress, and success so marked in the history of the American Bible Society.

2. That we have an undiminished and increasing confidence in the men and management thereof.

3. That we will preach in behalf thereof, and take up at each of our appointments a collection in aid of the cause.

4. That we will pray the great Head of the Church to give it increasing success, until the world shall be filled with the knowledge and love of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Signed by the Committee.

The report of the Conference Treasurer of the Freedmen's Aid Society was offered by Dr. Cooke. $290·38, which is in the hands of the Conference Treasurer, was ordered to be paid to the Treasurer of the Church Society of the M. E. Church.

Obituaries of the following ministers who have deceased during the last Conference year were read:—Rev. H. M. Johnson (President of Dickinson College), Rev. H. F. Hurn, Rev. Seth S. Grove, and Rev. R. M. Greenbank.

A resolution was adopted relative to the distribution of moneys to Conference claimants, so as to make it less public.

The Committee on Temperance made its report, which closes with the following resolutions:—

1. That in view of the fact that sworn returns of retail dealers of these soul-destroying liquors reaches the enormous sum of one thousand four hundred and eighty-three millions of dollars, and of the vast amount of suffering and distress consequent upon the traffic therein, so vast and extensive as to have no money value, it is the bounden duty of every man engaged in the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom on earth to use all the talents with which his Creator has endowed him, and all the time that can be spared from other duties as a Christian minister, in endeavoring to elevate public sentiment to a point that shall regard this traffic in its true light, and those engaged therein as enemies of their race and of God.

2. That while we hail with delight the success which has attended the various organizations independent of the Church of Christ in the glorious work, we are more than ever convinced that these associations cannot do the work that is ours, hence, as the lovers of the souls of men, every believer in Christ should be actively engaged in this reform.

3. That in the judgment of this Conference every member in full fellowship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in submitting to the General Rules, is thereby pledged to total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

4. That the safe and scriptural ground for Christian people to occupy is total abstinence from all that intoxicates.

5. That the highest medical and scientific authorities of the world have demonstrated that alcohol is never a nutriment, but always a poison, and the moderate use of intoxicating drink is never beneficial, but always injurious to health.

6. That the sin of moderate drinking is shown in the fact that there could be no drunkards if there were no moderate drinkers, and that all our licensed laws are kept in force by moderate drinkers alone. We have no law allowing liquors to be sold to a drunkard; hence if all moderate drinkers would cease to drink, there could be no intoxicating liquor sold by law in Pennsylvania.

7. That we hold the legal protection of the liquor traffic, by the State licensing the same, to be the great obstacle in the way of temperance reform, because it makes both the sale and use of intoxicating drinks respectable by law, and thus destroys the power of moral suasion.

8. That we hold temperance to be a legitimate pulpit theme, and believe it to be the duty of every Christian minister to preach directly and frequently on the duty of total abstinence.

9. That as the Rev. P. Coombe has been successfully laboring in this cause, under the authority of the State Temperance Union, and by appointment from this Conference, to the following extent, viz., visiting 146 different churches, embracing all the leading denominations of the State, except those which do not allow any but their own ministers in their pulpits, having preached 152 sermons, made 146 speeches and travelled over 35,000 miles, and as there has been before the committee an official request for his reappointment as a general agent for the whole State, we therefore cordially recommend his appointment by the Presiding Bishop to this work, and commend the State Temperance Union to the support of our people.

10. That we recommend the wide diffusion of temperance literature, that all may be enlightened and influenced to do their duty.

The report of the Committee on Sunday Schools was presented and adopted. It contains no new feature, but urges the necessity of the Church fully doing her duty to her children.

By this time the room had become densely packed with deeply interested ladies and gentlemen. The galleries, aisles, and seats on the lower floor were all fully occupied. Standing room was at a premium. The order of the day was taken up.

Bishop Thompson retired to attend to his duties with his Cabinet, and called Rev. W. Cooper, D. D., to the chair.

It is understood that the body will close its session to-night.

The announcement of the appointments by the Bishop is the last official act of the session. Until then nothing is positively known as to the whereabouts of the pastors for the coming year. Any publication which may have found its way to the public through the papers is entirely unauthorized, and will be found to be unreliable and grossly misleading.

The opening religious exercises connected with the annual missionary sermon were commenced by the singing of the 985th hymn—"Arm of the Lord, awake! awake!"

A prayer was offered by Rev. C. Cooke, D. D.

The 11th chapter of Isaiah was read as the Scripture lesson.

The old hymn, "From Greenland's icy Mountains," was sung in grand congregational style. After which the Rev. B. H. Nadal, D. D., professor in the Drew Theological Seminary, and a member of the body, proceeded to perform a duty to which he was appointed at the last session. We regret that our space compels us to present only the following abstract:—

Text—Isaiah xi, 9—"For the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea."

He alluded to general suppositions of a coming reign of peace and virtue upon earth; man made upright, fell; God, compassionate, provided for his restoration; re-creation in God's image; two ideas of the Bible—sin and redemption: sin an active force, destroying man; redemption an opposing force; the Bible declares the triumph of redemption; the serpent sin shall be crushed, in this triumph, by the seed of the woman; this the declaration of the entire Scriptures.

This was partially fulfilled when Christ commenced his ministry, in the overthrow of Judaism, and continued in the work of the Apostles. He would not discuss the millendium—the temporal reign of Christ—but comment upon this proposition.

The religion of our Lord Jesus Christ is to triumph over all opposition, and a reign of universal righteousness obtain. The heathen shall be enlightened, elevated, and saved.

The grounds of this supposition. Notwithstanding evil in men, there is within man a moral constitution—he has a moral nature. Morality is, in fact, recognized by all theories; men insist on right and justice in opposition to personal wrong and injury. Morality is the one great aim of child-culture; virtue is the one great requirement, even above honor and everything else.

All artists have a price for their work, but what is the price of virtue? We may have our choice in all things else, but have no choice in regard to vice and virtue. To choose vice were to incur self-loathing. Morality stands in the road, to some extent, in the place of God. Theory is good, but facts are better. What are the facts in fulfilment of the theory of the text?

Virtue is obligatory upon every man even where there is no other such requirement of men as this:—Virtue has growth in the knowledge of God; the Divine graces strengthen and build up souls unto the likeness of God. If morality may become dominant in our individual souls, may it not in the aggregate of men?

Numerous instances of complex advancement; families improve; to do the same thing for the whole human family is a greater task; but God is not straightened concerning time and can accomplish it. The agencies are the same for this aggregate result as for the individual and the family. The improvement of morals among nations was referred to; the elevation of taste and morals of the present was contrasted with the corruption of other days in the great countries of Europe and Asia; the moral ruin of the Roman Empire, etc. Would a gladiatorial display, such as pleased the ladies of their time and nations, be tolerated now? The bull fights of Spain, etc.

The elevation of woman was referred to. The modern benevolent institutions, prison regulations, &c., the recognition of human rights throughout the world, the opening up of the nations, national courtesies, China, Japan, &c., were noticed. It is said evil is still predominating, but these things appear greater as they are seen in the greater light of the age.

Wars originate in honesty of purpose in some men's minds. In our own recent war the sentiment of right was the dominant one. The rights of men could not be denied. The struggle originated from this. On the part of the Government it was for benevolence and justice. The mitigations of war's horrors in our war were referred. The Christian influences of the nation were carried into it and all through it. War thus yields its testimony to the advancement of the race. The result—no longer a slave constitution in the land. Men have not only been emancipated, but the nation, the Constitution, has been emancipated. The Pope is but waiting when he shall be dethroned and justice enthroned. The Papal influences wane.

Not only does Christianity work by implication. The gospel is warring for universal brotherhood. To wrong any man is to war against a brother. The command to love thy neighbor as thyself is God's requirement. The elevation of the human race, however, does not depend upon morality. There is a spirituality which pervades, inspires, reinvigorates, breathes air into the lungs of the dead etc

Pentecost was referred to. The inspired Apostles preach, men were moved, and 3000 converted. The same power continues, and will continue in the Church throughout time, parading all the associations and institutions of Christianity, until it shall accomplish for the world what it has accomplished for individuals. The power that converted and endowed the Apostles is able to accomplish anything for the world. The power of God can accomplish anything; if it tame one man, it can tame a thousand, or men universally. If the influence of this power can accomplish the wonders which it has accomplished, it can work on indefinitely. The wonderful inventions of science will convert the world physically, the telegraph, etc., preparing men for the recognition of universal brotherhood. Human wisdom has exhausted itself, and wicked systems of philosophy are crying make way for God's reign.

International law is making way; when the perfect age shall come it will introduce a perfectly just system of international law. When the kingdoms of this world shall have become the kingdom of our God and his Christ, literature will pure—everything else pure. The result will be a perfected earth, and earth itself become a paradise. All things certainly proclaim the coming of the perfect age.

The sermon, which was delivered in the Doctor's usual eloquent style, was listened to throughout with the profoundest attention. At its close a resolution was passed by a rising vote requesting its immediate publication, and a committee appointed to superintend its publication.

A communication on Church Extension was presented, as follows:—

Resolved, 1. That we are as much as ever convinced of the importance of a thoroughly and efficiently organized Church Extension Society, to co-operate with the Missionary Society in advancing the Redeemer's kingdom by building churches in destitute places.

2. That we cordially indorse our present organization, and pledge ourselves to co-operate with it in its endeavors to accomplish this most desirable object.

3. That while we are thankful to Almighty God for the mind which He has given our people to give of their substance to aid the Society in its operations, and at the success of those operations, we are painfully convinced of the inadequacy of the one and of the consequent insufficiency of the other, and therefore earnestly exhort our people to increased liberality in this direction.

4. That we cordially endorse the Loan Scheme of the Society, whose design is to raise a fund amounting to a million dollars, to make temporary loans to churches. We gratefully acknowledge the beneficence of those brethren who have nobly come forward to furnish the means to help this fund; we expect others to go and do likewise.

5 That, we hereby, and will in our respective charges, urge our people to increased liberality in their amounts contributed to aid the society.

6 That we advise the Conference Board that while they do all they can to assist distant points, that they at the same time give heed to claims within the bounds of our Conference.

7. That the following brethren be nominated to fill the Conference Board for the ensuing year:—Rev. Dr. Castle, Rev. W. C. Robinson, Rev. J. Dickerson, Rev. J. F. Chaplain, Rev. T. W. Simpers, Rev. J. F. Meredith, Rev. J. Thompson, Rev. W. J. Paxson, Rev. M. D. Kurtz, and Rev. T. Sappington; J. H. Thornley, R. Thomas, W. H. West, L. C. Simon, and R. England, Esqs.

8. That the thanks of the Conference are due, and are hereby presented, to Henry Crouse, Esq., of Reading, for his generous donation of a beautiful lot of ground in that city, and for a beautiful chapel, 36 by 65 feet, erected thereupon as a thank-offering to Almighty God.

The Report was unanimously adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Tract Cause was presented and adopted. It shows the Conference Society to be in a very healthy and growing condition. More than $50,000 worth have been sold at No. 1018 Arch street during the past year. That institution is commended, and the reappointment of Rev. S. W. Thomas, as the Agent, is recommended. The report was adopted.

TEMPERANCE MACHINERY.—The friends of the temperance movement are accomplishing much good in the vicinity of Fourth and German streets, and a greatdeal of interest is manifested in their public Sunday afternoon meetings. The address delivered yesterday afternoon by William M. Clark, Esq., editor of *Our Schoolday Visitor*, at New Jernsalem Church, upon "Temperance Machinery," was an eloquent appeal to the people for a more earnest and special temperance work. We trust that our friends there may always be as fortunate in securing as capable advocates to the cause.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Civil Tenure Act—Animated Discussion on its Repeal—Predent Grant Does not Favor its Repeal.

Methodist Conference in New Jersey.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Caucus of Republican Senators on the Civil Tenure Act.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Republican Senatorial caucus met at 10 o'clock this morning of those who favor the supension. Messrs. Edmunds and Conkling presented a proposition to suspend the operation of the Tenure-of Office law for four years. This gave rise to a lengthy debate, and was strongly opposed by those who favor the immediate repeal. It was clear there was a majority of the caucus in favor of suspension for four years. Shortly before 12 o'clock they insisted that a vote hould be taken. This was resisted, and Messrs. Morton, Sprague, Grimes, and others left the caucus, first stating that they would not be bound by its action. After these gentlemen had left it was thought expedient not to press the matter, and they agreed to adjourn until 2 o'clock. Those in favor of suspension for four years are in the majority, and can carry their point in the caucus, unless those in favor of the absolute repeal should persist in their course, in which case those in favor of suspension may be defeated. It is given out by those who pretend to know the President's mind, that he is opposed to the suspension of this law, either for a short or long period, and this action of the Senate would not be satisfactory to him. Great excitement prevailed around the Senate Chamber while the caucus was in session. The Senate Chamber itself, as well as the corridors and lobbies, were filled with office-seekers, who regard the repeal as essential to their success.

Cuba and San Domingo.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs have had another discussion on the Cuba and San Domingo resolution to-day, but came to no conclusion. The Minister of the revolutionary party in Cuba is expected here to-morrow, when he will be before the committee and make some statements relative to the condition of the insurgents and their prospects of success.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

The Ways and Means Committee are considering some legislation on internal revenue matters asked for by the new Commissioner.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Mr. Fenton presented a resolution of the New York Chamber of Commerce, in reference to secret sales of gold and Government bonds by the Treasury Department.

Mr. Pomeroy reported from the Committee on Public Lands a bill granting the right of way to the Midland Pacific Railroad.

Several amendments recommended by the committee were agreed to, and the bill was passed.

The Senate then elected the following officers: Sergeant-at Arms, John S. French of North Carolina; Executive Clerk, John M. Morris of South Carolina; Congressional Printer, Alvin M. Clapp of New York.

Mr. Abbott introduced a joint resolution relative to taking the ninth census.

Mr. Cole introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and settle the accounts of William J. Patch, late Collector of Internal Revenue of the First district of California. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, to aid in the construction of the Pacific Central Railroad from some point on the Rio Grande to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to amend the several acts of Congress relative to naturalization. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Osborn introduced a bill to facilitate and provide for the more perfect preservation of records in the Courts of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to rent a fireproof building for the use of the Department. Passed.

Mr. Fessenden reported a resolution to authorize the correction of an error in the enrolment of the civil appropriation bill by the omission of the provision requiring the proprietors of bonded warehouses to reimburse the United States the salaries of storekeepers.

House of Representatives.

Under the call of States, bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Lynch, to provide for a gradual resumption of specie payment.

Also, to provide against undue expansions and contractions of the currency.

By Mr. Poland, to provide for a uniform system of naturalization.

By Mr. Jenckes, for the same purpose.

By Mr. Kelley, to prohibit secret sales or purchases of gold or bonds for the Government.

By Mr. Davis, to amend the judicial system of the United States.

Also, to establish the office of Assistant Judge for the Eastern District of Texas.

By Mr. Bennett, to provide for the lights to be carried by steam vessels on the lakes.

Also, for the better protection of the northern and northwestern frontier.

By Mr. Wood, to repeal the act in relation to the certification of checks by national banks.

Also, to alter the computation of foreign money for Government purposes.

By Mr. Calkin, to remove obstructions from the East river, New York harbor.

By Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, to authorize the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Washington City to Cleveland, Ohio, or to Erie, Pa., by the nearest direct route.

By Mr. O'Neill, relative to the use of boilers in steam vessels other than those made of charcoal plate and wrought iron.

Also, giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Delaware river between Philadelphia and Camden.

By Mr. Bingham, in reference to claims of contractors for machinery for steam war vessels.

By Mr. Lawrence, without endorsing it, to incorporate the Washington and Cincinnati National Railroad Company.

Also, making a grant of lands for a railroad from the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri river to the Rio Grande.

Also, granting further time to the Little Creek and Fort Smith Railroad for the completion of the first section of its road.

By Mr. Conger, to amend the act for the sale of the Fort Gratiot military reservation.

Also, a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature in relation to railroad grants.

By Mr. Terry, similar resolutions.

By Mr. Houghton, for holding a term of the United States courts at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

By Mr. Hopkins, to grant certain lands to Wisconsin as swamp lands.

By Mr. Sawyer—Legalizing certain portions of the Agricultural College scrip for the improvement of river and harbors.

By Mr. Washburn (Wis.)—Memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature for establishing a port of entry at Superior City, Wisconsin.

By Mr. Johnson, changing the limits of a land district in California.

Also, to provide better security for the lives of passengers on steamboats.

By Mr. Smith (Oregon), for the collection and permanent location of the Snake Indians in Oregon.

By Mr. Clarke (Kansas), in relation to treaties with Indian tribes.

By Mr. Taffe, in relation to Agricultural College scrip.

Also, to provide for the subsistence of Indians in the Upper Platte agency.

Also, for a railroad grant from Lincoln, Nebraska, to Denver, Colorado.

By Mr. Cobb, for the relief of certain honorably discharged soldiers.

Memorials of the several State Legislatures in reference to various subjects, was presented by the delegates of Utah, Colorado, Dacotah, Arizona, and Idaho.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Fifth Day's Proceedings of the Conference of the M. E. Church.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MILLVILLE, N. J., March 22.—The session was opened with religious services conducted by Rev. S. Ruslin. The minutes of Saturday's session were read and approved. The announcement was made by the Bishop of the names of the persons ordained yesterday.

The Sunday School Committee made their report. There has been a marked increase in the number and efficiency of the Sabbath Schools throughout our bounds, and especially within our own bounds.

The Committee on the Tract Cause made their financial report. The collections amounted to $847 74, an increase of $79 over last year. The committee were ordered to pay over the money to the Rev. S. W. Thomas, of Philadelphia. The Sunday-School Committee were directed to pay over the amount in their hands to the proper authority in New York. The same was directed in regard to the Extension collection.

The committee on the case of J. B. Dobbins reported no cause for action, but at the request of Mr. Dobbins the report was recommitted. The committee in the case of Rev. W. E. Perry made a report that the charges were not sustained, and recommended that the case be dismissed. The action of the committee elicited a considerable amount of discussion, and on motion it was

Resolved, That a court of trial be appointed to investigate the charges.

A court of thirteen was then appointed. A court of the same number was announced by the Bishop in the case of the Rev. Mr. Dobbins.

Rev. L. P. Hanion, Principal of the Pennington Seminary, addressed the Conference on the subject of the seminary. The institution is in a prosperous condition.

A resolution was offered by Revs. Messrs. Christine and Dobbins commendatory of the faithful supervision of the Bishop, and for his dignified, Christian bearing.

Rev. J. Lewis read a correspondence between himself and the Missionary Secretary, in which he complained of the delay in the transmission of missionary funds.

A resolution was passed commendatory of Rev. J. Blair, of California, and tendering him their aid in his temperance mission.

A report from the Committee on Education was submitted to the Conference in connection with Dickinson College.

A tender reference was made to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Johnson, President of that College.

Professor Hillman proceeded to address the Conference, and stated that one gentleman had recently promised twenty-five thousand dollars. This is the first of a series of instalments to old Dickinson.

To preach the missionary sermon next year, F. A. Morrell was appointed, and R. V. Larence alternate.

The Examining Committees on candidates for admission, were appointed as follows:—S. C. Post, S. C. Chattan, W. V. Kelly, first year. G. K. Morris, J. B Graw, J. G. Summerrill, H. Baker, Jr., second year. J. S. Hiesley, C. E. Hill, R. Thorn, R. S. Harris, third year. O. H Tiffany, R. A. Chalker, W. B Osborn, C. R Hartrauft, fourth year. D. W. Bartine, S. Parker, G. C. Maddock, S. M. Hudson. Local Preachers for Deacons' Orders, A. K. Street, G. H. Hutchens, G. Reed. Local Elders, W. E. Perry, B. C. Lippincott, J. F. Hieleman.

Bishop Clark suggested that the business of the Conference was so far advanced as to warrant the possibility of closing the business in an hour. At his request an evening session was ordered, and the Conference will close this evening.

A resolution of condolence and sympathy was tendered to Rev. Joseph Chatlle, who has been sick for several years.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Funeral of a Naval Officer—An Old Swindle—Rough Weather in the Chesapeake.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—The funeral of Commandant Henry Roland, of the United States Navy, who died suddenly on Saturday of paralysis, was very largely attended yesterday.

A swindler went into an extensive jewelry establishment here a few days ago, pretending to have several bags of gold dust or filings. He exhibited a genuine bag as a sample, and the jeweller bought all by it, paying $2700. The remaining bags proved spurious. The swindler vamosed.

Colonel Nicholas Brewer, an old and prominent citizen, was stricken with paralysis, and is not expected to survive.

The steamer James Gary arrived from Wilmington, N. C., and reports very severe weather and rough seas. Several vessels in distress were seen in the Chesapeake and off the Capes. There is no change in the status of the Federal appointments. John L. Thomas is still in the foreground for the Collectorship.

Fire at Port Jervis.

PORT JERVIS, March 22.—The carrying shop of Swasey, Cooper & Co., at Sparrow Bush, was burned this morning. The building and stock were insured in the following companies:—Clinton, Star, Resolution, Hope, Excelsior, Guardian, and Yonkers, of New York; Mechanics', of Brooklin; Ætna and Hartford, of Hartford, and Imperial, of England.

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FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Advices from South America—Peace Between Turkey and Greece.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Paraguayan War.

PARIS, March 22.—Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received. The news from the seat of war in Paraguay is mainly unimportant. Joseph Maria De Silva Paranhas, Brazilian Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was gone to Asuncion to establish a provisional government.

Turkish Minister to Greece.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22.—Photiadis Bey has gone to Athens to resume his position as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Turkey.

United States Senate.

Continued from Third Edition.

Mr. Sherman said that the provision having been adopted by both houses, he supposed he ought to vote for its proper enrolment, but he felt bound to say that it has been adopted without proper consideration, that in his judgment it was in direct conflict with the law of last year, and would work marked injury to the public service.

Mr. Fessenden defended the provision, and the resolution was agreed to.

The bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act came up at 1 o'clock, as unfinished business, but, on motion of Mr. Patterson, it was postponed, and the bill to incorporate the National Junction Railroad Company was taken up.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably a bill amendatory of the act to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific line, in California, to Portland, Oregon. It allows any company heretofore designated by the Legislature to file its assent to the said act within one year.

Mr. Code introduced a bill granting lands in aid of the Sacramento Irrigation and Navigation Canal Company in California. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate adjourned at 2 P. M., when the Republicans, by pre-arrangement, resumed their caucus on the subject of the Tenure-of-office bill, with a view to accommodate their differences.

The President sent no nominations to the Senate to-day.

House of Representatives.

By Mr. Kerr, to provide a uniform rule of naturalization.

By Mr. Maynard, to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

By Mr. Willard, in reference to the examination of impure and diluted wines and liquors.

By Mr. Haight, joint resolution of the New Jersey Legislature in relation to the navigation of the Delaware river.

By Mr. Winans, granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad Company from El Paso to the Pacific Ocean. He moved the previous question on its passage.

By Mr. Winans, for the election of a delegate in Congress from the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Ingersoll, in relation to bridges across the Ohio river.

By Mr. Logan, for the appointment of a supervising surgeon of the marine hospitals of the United States.

Also, to aid in the construction of the International Pacific Railroad, from Cairo, Ill., to the Rio Grande, etc.

By Mr. Cook, to authorize the construction of a railroad from Davenport, Iowa, to Topeka, Kansas.

By Mr. Asper, to divide the State of Texas—to organize that portion lying south and west of the Colorado river into the State of "Lincoln," and to provide for the continuance of a Provisional Government in Texas.

By Mr. Hawley, making appropriations for the improvement of the Rock Island and Des Moines Rapids in the Mississippi.

Also, to supply condemned ordnance to the Soldiers' Monument Committee of Rock Island.

By Mr. Wells, to regulate the inspection and appraisement of imports in certain cases.

By Mr. Boles, in reference to charges of desertion in cases of soldiers honorably discharged.

Mr. Paine moved to suspend the rules for the introduction and passage of a bill providing that in any election for member or delegate to Congress, all votes cast for any person ineligible to office under the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution shall be null and void, and that the person having the highest number of votes cast for persons eligible to office shall be the representatives or delegate. He stated that the bill had the approval of the Committee on Elections.

Messrs. Eldridge and Burr wished to discuss the bill, but Mr. Paine declined to allow any discussion and Mr. Eldridge moved to adjourn, which was negatived. Yeas, 38; nays, 112.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

He Advises a Band of Students to Stand by the Constitution.

From the Charlottesville Chronicle, March 20.

President Johnson passed here Thursday, on his way to his home in Tennessee. He was met at Keswick by Mr. Samuel McKenney of Tennessee, a student of the University, and induced by him to make his appearance on the porch of the Central Hotel; thus giving us a sight of a live ex-President, and the pleasure of hearing him make a speech. There was a very large crowd of citizens and students assembled to meet him and testify their respect for the man, and their approval of his course as President of the United States.

After his introduction the ex-President urged the students to stand by the Constitution as the only ark of political safety, and to cling to it as the shipwrecked mariner in the night of storms and tempests clings to the last plank. He said that in returning to private life, he carried with him the proud consciousness of having done his duty; that he had struggled to maintain the Constitution of our fathers; that he felt that he had been true to his country, his conscience, and his God, and that he was going home to take his place among the ranks of his fellow-citizens, and help them bear the burdens that he has been unable to remove from their shoulders, and that in thus returning to private life, he could say from his heart, varying the quotation slightly:—

"More true joy Marcellus exiled feels
Than Cæsar with a corrupt Congress at his heels."

He advised the young men to read and study Addison's "Cato;" that although it was a dry play (in which opinion we do not agree), that there was a stern virtue and patriotism pervading the whole of it, which makes it one which every student and patriot should read and study. He insisted that something must be done to curb the fanatical power of worthless majorities; that minorities must be protected in their rights or the Government must go to ruin. He said that he hoped this could be done, that he was going home to do all he could, and that if he could do no more, following the advice of Cato to his son, he could retire to his rural home, and there among his own groves would pray for his country. He closed by again thanking the crowd for their kind demonstrations of respect and approval, and wishing to each and all the brightest blessings of Providence on all their efforts. He retired, amid the shouts of the crowd, to the dining room of the Central Hotel, where Mr. Bailey no doubt gave him the best the country can afford.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 22—Cotton steady; 300 bales sold at 28¾. Flour dull and easier; sales of 5600 bbls.; State $8·15@9·75; Ohio $9·25@9·85; Western, $8·45@9·90; Southern, $9·40@11·75. Wheat declining; 4000 bushels sold. Canada White, $1·30. Corn dull and unchanged; sales of 31,000 bushels Mixed Western at 86@87c. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork heavy. New Mess, $31·87½@31·50. Lard dull; steam, $18¾@19. Whisky dull and quotations are nominal.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Evening's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 22—Evening.—Consols 93¼ for money and account. 5-20s steady and quiet at 83¾. Railways steady; Erie, 24¼; Illinois Central, 99.

FRANKFORT, March 22.—5-20s, 87½@87¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—Evening.—Cotton rather more active. Uplands, 12d.; Orleans, 12¼d. Sales to-day, 12,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 8s. 8d.@8s. 9d. Old Corn, 30s.; new., 28s. 9d. Petroleum firmer; refined, 18s. 8½d. Turpentine, 30s. 6d.

LONDON, March 22—Evening.—Linseed Oil, £29 15s. Tallow, 46s. 3d. Calcutta Linseed, 59s.@59s. 6d.

ANTWERP, March 22.—Petroleum firmer and unchanged.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—The City of Antwerp, which put back to Queenstown a few days since, has returned here for repairs. The City of New York sailed yesterday from Queenstown with her mails and passengers.

Destructive Fire in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 22.—The Cascade Paper Mills, at Penn Yan, Yates county, were burned on Saturday night. The loss is $60,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	154¼	Cleve. & Toledo R.	105¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	33¼	Toledo & Wabash.	66½
Pa. and Rea. R.	91	Mil. & St. Paul R.c.	69
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	95¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.p.	78¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86½	Adams Express	58¼
Chi. and N.W.com.	83½	Wells, Fargo	30½
Chi. and N.W.pref.	91⅝	United States	54
Chi. and R. I. R.	128	Tennessee 6s, New	64⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	119½	Gold	131⅛
Pacific Mail S. Com.	185⅞	Market Irregular.	
West. Union Tel.	37⅝		

OBITUARY.

The Late John McKnight, Esq.

At noon to-day a meeting of merchants and salesmen of this city was held at the Merchants' Hotel, to take action upon the death of the late John McKnight, Esq.

Mr. George N. Allen was called to the chair, and Mr. Henry C. Moore elected Secretary.

Mr. W. B. Mosely offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst, in the full vigor of his manhood, our late and highly-esteemed associate, Mr. James McKnight, who for the last twenty years has been closely and prominently identified with the mercantile interests of this city, and to whose foresight and sound judgment we are in no small degree indebted for the present advanced position of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, and more particularly for the success of the Star Union Line, to which he gave the best energies of his nature; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of an omnipotent God, while mourning our sad loss.

Resolved, That in the demise of Mr. John McKnight the mercantile community has suffered a loss not easily to be repaired; a loss so great that our only comfort consists in a hope and a belief of the certain and eternal happiness of our late and lamented friend.

Resolved, That in him we always recognized a most courteous and honorable gentleman and an efficient officer, whose every action was characterized by truth, honesty, and fidelity.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved widow and family of our departed friend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of deep affliction, commending them to the care of Him who alone can heal the broken heart.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow and family of the deceased and be published in the daily papers.

The following gentlemen were then constituted a committee to carry out the object of the meeting:—Messrs. James Thomas, John Sparbank, William F. Griffiths, Jr., and John G. Kelly.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Bootblack Arrested for Robbery—A Tool Thief—Suspected of Stealing Chickens—Caught with Stolen Goods—Didn't Belong to Him.

—The agricultural implement store of Graham, Emlen & Passmore, No. 627 Market street, was entered yesterday afternoon by thieves, who forced the rear basement door. A desk was broken open, and the papers were strewn around. The scamps got thirty three cents for their trouble. John Desmond, a bootblack, has been arrested on suspicion of being implicated, and will have a hearing at the Central Station.

—John Dubree alias, John Bailey, was taken into custody on Sunday morning at 3 o'clock by Policeman Gordon, of the Ninth district, with a lot of carpenter's tools in his possession. These articles had been stolen from a new building at